





# Lotto Affair Has French Asking, Who's Helping Whom?

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — By buying lottery tickets, French people knew that they were helping the government budget and getting a 1-in-3-million shot at rocketing to riches.

What they were also buying, without knowing it, was a lavish lifestyle for some top people, starting with the state-owned lottery's chief executive officer. His idea of business included the construction of a swimming pool in his company-owned residence.

Not that he was keeping it all to himself: The lottery also picked up bills for air and sea cruises for hundreds of the boss's closest friends and contacts. He also allegedly funneled funds through dummy companies for his own profit.

These charges of abuse of taxpayers' money emerged Wednesday in reports of fraud charges against Gérard Colé, who headed the national lottery monopoly from 1989 to 1993.

Mr. Colé, whose sister was also charged, was named to the lucrative post after helping François Mitterrand, a Socialist and critic of easy money, recraft his image in ways that won

the presidency in 1981 and re-election in 1988. Mr. Colé's alleged extravagance provides the most vivid picture yet of ostentatious corruption at the top amid a series of French scandals implicating government and business.

When challenged in the past about his spending, Mr. Colé cited in his defense his successful management of state-run gambling games in France and abroad. Modernizing the business, Mr. Colé introduced instant-gratification lotteries involving dollar-a-shot games, some with prize money revealed by scratching the cards.

With one French person in five buying these tickets in state-licensed neighborhood cafes, annual lottery revenue trebled during his tenure to more than \$6 billion, with profits reaching nearly \$200 million last year.

French prosecutors reportedly found that Mr. Colé had misused company funds by taking friends — "in the hundreds" — to exotic destinations for vacations disguised as seminars.

The case will fuel recent revelations about how parts of the French elite have abused public funds with a nunchalance verging on notions of divine right.

Ignoring the drumbeat of court revelations, which have exposed wrongdoing among all the mainstream parties, the conservative politicians have chosen instead to escalate their rhetoric about the deprived classes. This week, it's the homeless.

Unlike the violent radicals of revolutionary eras, the homeless have been politically docile, and therefore convenient material for political rhetoric.

The French appear to be shifting in their views to see a widening gap between rich and poor as the worst threat to national unity, an attitude that candidates have started to meet with concern about social cohesion and solidarity.

To some extent, this concern, articulated in a major opinion poll published Wednesday, amounts simply to a new version of the classic French worries about unemployment and tensions with immigrants.

The homeless, covering all these categories, offer convenient symbolism. When a group of demonstrators occupied an apartment building in the chic St. Germain-des-Près neighborhood of Paris this week, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur condoned it and had his own car drive

home the squatters' leader, an 80-year-old cleric named Abbé Pierre.

The next day Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris, called for the government to requisition empty housing owned by financial interests.

Mr. Chirac was quickly denounced by the French establishment — and even publicly impugned by the Abbé Pierre — for a move widely seen as a bid to grab himself in Gaullist populism.

This conservative contest over the compassion factor partly reflects a bid to poach leftist votes amid the disarray of the Socialists, who have been shattered not just by Jacques Delors's refusal to run on their ticket but also by the way he declined. He said, in effect, that the Socialist Party had lost any political credibility. Former Prime Minister Michel Rocard called the party "a ruined field."

Neither left or right has an answer to the corruption issue, which touches the entire political class. The French Parliament has passed a law requiring elected officials and some top civil servants to declare their net worth, but the new law — which was strongly contested before passing — will keep the statements secret.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Brother of Hezbollah Militant Is Killed by Beirut Car Bomb

BEIRUT (Reuters) — A brother of Lebanon's most wanted civil war hostage-taker was killed by a car bomb in Beirut on Wednesday, Hezbollah sources said.

They said Fuad Moughniyah, a security official of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah Party, was one of three people killed in the explosion in a Hezbollah-controlled suburb of Beirut.

Mr. Moughniyah's brother, Imad, a high-ranking security official in the militant movement, left Lebanon several years ago and is living in Iran.

He is suspected of involvement in the kidnapping of several Western hostages in Beirut, including the Associated Press correspondent Terry Anderson, the British Anglican envoy Terry Waite and the dean of agriculture at the American University of Beirut, Professor Thomas Sutherland.

### Mitterrand Stopped Chemotherapy

PARIS (Reuters) — President François Mitterrand had to drop chemotherapy for his prostate cancer after experiencing severe side effects but is recovering from the ill effects and is now undergoing radiation therapy, his doctor said Wednesday.

Dr. Claude Guibler said in Mr. Mitterrand's regular six-month health bulletin that the 78-year-old president's overall health could not be definitively evaluated until several weeks after the radiation treatments at the end of this month.

Mr. Mitterrand, who underwent a second prostate cancer operation in July, has pledged to stay in power until May, when his second seven-year term ends. Dr. Guibler said the chemotherapy caused severe inflammation and did not help reduce the cancer. But the subsequent radiation therapy, combined with hormone treatment, was having "significant results."

### Jordan Sentences 11 Militants to Die

AMMAN, Jordan (Reuters) — Jordan's state security court on Wednesday sentenced to death 11 Muslim militants accused of a plot to destabilize the kingdom, including a series of bombings and plans to assassinate leading officials.

Three of those sentenced to hang were tried in absentia and remain at large. They include Mohammed Khalifa, a son-in-law of a Saudi Arabian businessman, Ussama Laden, who is an alleged financier of Muslim hard-line groups across the region.

Of the 25 men on trial, three had death sentences commuted to life terms and one death sentence was reduced to 20 years. Three others received sentences from 7½ to 20 years, while seven men were acquitted. The sentences will automatically be appealed to a higher court. King Hussein has commuted all previous death sentences for political crimes.

### U.S. Lends Support to Liberia Talks

ACCRA, Ghana (Reuters) — President Bill Clinton's national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake, made a surprise visit to Ghana on Wednesday to lend support to efforts to broker peace among Liberia's warring factions and politicians.

Ghanaian officials said Accra peace talks, which entered a second day on Wednesday, appeared to be making headway on a draft agreement to end the five-year-old civil war, which has killed an estimated 150,000 people.

In Liberia, the authorities began an investigation into last week's massacre of civilians in the capital, Monrovia, and aid workers said further bodies had been discovered that could push the toll to as high as 68.

### Japanese Politician Fined for Bribes

TOKYO (Reuters) — A former member of Parliament received a fine and a suspended prison term on Wednesday after being convicted of taking bribes in a shares-for-favors scandal that implicated many top politicians, Japanese media reports said.

Katsuya Ikeda, 57, a former lower house member for the now-disbanded Clean Government Party, got a three-year prison term suspended for four years and a fine of 18.35 million yen (\$183,500).

Mr. Ikeda was found guilty of receiving, between August 1984 and September 1986, about 7 million yen in checks and cash, and 5,000 unlisted shares in Recruit Cosmos Co., a real estate subsidiary of major Tokyo-based job information firm, Recruit Co.

### Hundreds Mark Stalin's Birthday

GORI, Georgia (AP) — Hundreds of people nostalgic for a lost empire shivered in snow, rain and sleet Wednesday to mark the 115th anniversary of Josef Stalin's birth.

Nearly 1,000 people marched to the huge statue of Stalin in Gori, birthplace of the man historians say is responsible for the deaths of at least 20 million people, most of them his countrymen.

In another Georgian town, Gurjani, several hundred people gathered for the unveiling of a bust of Stalin that had been hidden for more than 30 years. The bust was removed from a local kindergarten in 1961 when Stalin's successors began to quietly play down the late Communist leader's near-deity status.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Airport Bomb Scanner Due for Tests

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Aviation Administration said it hopes to begin testing next year a computerized airport explosives-detection system that works much like CAT scans in hospitals.

Prompted by the December 1988 bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, the U.S. Congress ordered the aviation agency in 1990 to develop new devices to protect airports and planes from bombs. Field tests of the new scanner may take up to two years.

The system, developed by InVision Technologies of Foster City, California, and Imatron Federal Systems of Burke, Virginia, takes multiple views of the contents of luggage to create cross-sectional images or slices. A computer then reconstructs the slices to determine the density of objects.

The United States has issued a travel advisory for flights over Afghanistan, noting a warning by the International Civil Aviation Organization that there is no reliable communication with Kabul air traffic control. (APF)

A typhoon slammed into the central Philippines on Wednesday with winds of 125 kilometers per hour, threatening Cebu City and forcing the cancellation or diversion of domestic and international flights filled with holiday travelers. (AP)

The Canadian government has denied Air Canada a route to Hong Kong for the foreseeable future, a Transport Department official in Ottawa said. Air Canada had sought to compete with Canadian Airlines International, which has been authorized to serve Hong Kong. (Reuters)

## After Years of Yawning, House of Commons Acts

The Associated Press

LONDON — The House of Commons has decided to change its working hours for an experimental period, curbing the number of late-night sittings and introducing more daytime sessions.

At present, business in the 651-seat Commons starts at 2:30 P.M. and often continues into the early hours of the morning.

Nighttime sittings, a hangover from the past when the House was all-male and members dined at their London clubs before returning late in the evening to vote, are blamed by some legislators for a high rate of marriage breakdowns among members.

## Arafat and Peres Move to Speed Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GAZA CITY — Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel said Wednesday they were determined to break the impasse over West Bank troop withdrawal and would move to secret, top-level talks to get results.

"We feel the best way to arrive at an agreement is doing it discreetly" and on a "very high level," Mr. Peres said after talks at Mr. Arafat's office.

Mr. Arafat said he would communicate with Mr. Peres and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin "through the telephone, faxes and meetings." He said he and Mr. Peres made progress in their talks Wednesday, but neither divulged details.

The Palestinians told the Israeli delegation it was imperative to reach agreement soon because of eroding support in the West Bank and Gaza for the peace process.

"I think the foreign minister is aware of the urgency," said an Arafat spokesman, Marwan Kanafani.

Under the Israel-Palestine Liberation Organization accord, Israeli soldiers were to pull out of Palestinian towns in the West Bank on the eve of Palestinian general elections, initially scheduled for no later than last July.

Mr. Peres and Mr. Arafat decided in their talks that procedures for elections would be discussed by second-level negotiators in continuing talks in Cairo.

In a related development, the Israeli president, Ezer Weizman, ended his first visit to Egypt as head of state on Wednesday without securing a guarantee that President Hosni Mubarak would make a long-promised return visit.

Mr. Weizman, who was defense minister when his country and Egypt signed their historic peace treaty in 1979, held three rounds of talks with Mr. Mubarak on the Middle East peace process and also met Egyptian ministers during his three-day visit.

Israel Television said last week that Mr. Mubarak would visit Israel for the first time within the next three months, but the Egyptian foreign minister, Amr Moussa, was noncommittal.

"It's always a possibility and that's better than it not being possible," he said. (AP, Reuters)



David Jones/Agence France-Presse

AIR CRASH IN ENGLAND KILLS 5 — Rescuers examining wreckage of a cargo plane that crashed Wednesday on approach to Coventry, England. Three Algerians and two Britons were killed. The Boeing 737-200, owned by Air Algérie and leased to Phoenix Aviation, clipped roofs and an electricity pylon, cutting power, the police said.

## EUROPEAN TOPICS

### French Government Tunes In To Surge of Dish Antennas

Are the thousands of parabolic antennas popping up on roofs in French cities — most conspicuously in some of the poorer neighborhoods — really bringing a flood of Islamic fundamentalist propaganda?

The number of dish antennas in France has soared in the past year, and some 150,000 of them are now pointed toward the Eutelsat IIF3 satellite, which carries about 15 Turkish and Arab stations, according to the French weekly Le Point.

The French government is sufficiently concerned to have commissioned a consultant, Fouad Benhabba, to explore the possibility of starting an "alternative" Arab-language channel under government control.

Eutelsat IIF3 does carry something called Muslim TV, which is Pakistani-funded. But is the satellite a vector for Islamic propaganda? Farhad Khosrokhavar of the School for Advanced Studies in Social Sciences thinks not.

"You can't really attribute the spread

of Islamism in the suburbs to television," he says. The prime target of Islamic proselytizers, according to Mr. Khosrokhavar, are the young, and in France young people of Arab ancestry watch little television and often speak no Arabic. The programs — some half of which come from India or Anglo-Saxon countries — are most often nonreligious in content, and are watched by older immigrants as a way to maintain ties to the old country.

The French government channel could go on the air next year, if funding is approved. About 3 million Muslims live in France.

### Around Europe

The church that graces the Prague skyline belongs to the church, a court has ruled. A government claim to the soaring St. Vitus Cathedral, the heart of Prague Castle, was rejected by a Prague court.

President Vaclav Havel had asserted state ownership — the castle is also the traditional home of the president. Mr. Havel's office insists that the cathedral's "psychological owner is undoubtedly the Czech nation." It says Parliament still could address the issue.

Business executives faced with last-minute Christmas shopping for colleagues or clients should think twice before pulling out their credit cards, says Manfred Bruhn, a marketing professor at the European Business School.

Thoughtless presents — the 10th fountain pen for a laptop computer enthusiast, another bottle of aftershave for a bearded business contact — can do more harm than good. "Nowhere else is so much money wasted so thoughtlessly," Mr. Bruhn told the German weekly Focus. He said 91 percent of all presents given by business executives are passed on to friends or relatives. His tips: Analyze your relationship to the person you're buying for. Think about what the gift is intended to convey. Above all, study the person's reaction — and figure out how to do better next year.

Christmas was nearly stolen from the 11 residents of Norway's Bear Island, far north of the Arctic Circle. The island's only Christmas tree had been brought by coast guard cutter, and the residents, who work at a weather and radio base, carefully packed snow around it to keep it green. But when they went to dig the tree out, only pine needles remained. The rest apparently had become a snack for a polar bear.

It looked like the crew would have to hang their Christmas decorations on a potted rubber tree. But colleagues in the Svalbard islands, 400 kilometers farther north, saved the day. They found a new tree and sent it on by transport plane.

Brian Knowlton

## Les Roses de Noël

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# THE AMERICAS /

## Armed Guards Watch Gingrich After Death Threats Rise

**NEW YORK** — A number of death threats has prompted increased security for the incoming House speaker, Newt Gingrich, including round-the-clock bodyguards and an armored limousine, according to a published report.

Both Washington police and the FBI are investigating the New York Daily News reported. In a memo to Mr. Gingrich, the Capitol Hill police chief, Gary Abrecht, outlined the stepped-up security, which will include around-the-clock armed plainclothes bodyguards, uniformed officers outside his new offices and an armored limousine equipped with police radios and an armed police driver, the paper reported.

Mr. Gingrich's predecessor, Thomas S. Foley, also had an armed driver but not the other security measures.

Mr. Abrecht also said that Mr. Gingrich would have to abandon his frequent walks from his Capitol Hill apartment to his offices.

"My primary concern is for your safety, and the simple fact is that we live in a world where security must play a major role in the life of a person in your position," Mr. Abrecht said.

The reports of threats to Mr. Gingrich came as federal officials defended the shooting of a knife-wielding homeless man outside the White House. The officials said the shooting Tuesday was justified because the man did not follow orders to give up his weapon.

White House security precautions have been increased in light of a string of recent security threats, but the police rejected any suggestion that they were more prone to shoot.

Marcelino Corniel, 33, was in very critical condition at a hospital after being shot twice by a Park Police officer during the sidewalk standoff

on Pennsylvania Avenue, just outside the White House grounds.

"I feel this was just a normal police reaction to a man with a knife," Major Robert Hines, the Park Police spokesman, said Wednesday in a broadcast interview. "We have had numerous people call questioning what we did. If the officer had not fired when he did, the man could have turned and run."

Major Hines said the officer who fired the shots was an experienced employee who would be assigned to administrative duty in keeping with routine procedure. The officer was not identified by name.

On Saturday, four shots were fired at the rear of the White House in what investigators said might have been a drive-by shooting.

On Oct. 29, a gunman sprayed the front of the White House with a semiautomatic weapon. In September, a small plane crash-landed on the

rear lawn of the White House and its pilot was killed.

Prosecutors planned to charge Mr. Corniel with assaulting a federal officer, said Monty Wilkinson, a spokesman for the U.S. attorney's office. Additional charges could be added later, investigators said. The assault charge carries a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison.

Witnesses said Mr. Corniel charged across Pennsylvania Avenue from Lafayette Park armed with a knife and threatened Park Police and Secret Service officers before the shooting.

Video footage from the Conus television service shows that in the final moments of the confrontation, Mr. Corniel stood practically motionless facing four officers, one of whom then advanced and fired.

Witnesses said officers had repeatedly ordered Mr. Corniel to drop the knife, which it turned out was taped to his hand.

### POLITICAL NOTES

#### Did Dole Maneuver to Undercut Gramm?

**WASHINGTON** — In a quest for the Republican presidential nomination in 1996, there would be no better perch for Senator Phil Gramm of Texas than the Senate Finance Committee, which will be at the center of efforts to cut taxes and change the welfare system.

That may be why Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, who has also set his sights on the Republican nomination for the White House, saw to it that Mr. Gramm was not likely to get the seat, an assignment he had expected and talked about for months.

Although both senators deny it publicly, several Republican lawmakers and their aides said privately that Mr. Dole, who will be majority leader when the new Senate convenes next year, maneuvered to make sure that Mr. Gramm would be denied a seat.

"Any effort to keep me off the committee would be petty and mean-spirited and I don't choose to believe it," Mr. Gramm said.

Richard L. Berke, NYT

#### Some Republican Advice for Clinton

**WASHINGTON** — David Gergen, the departing presidential adviser who has filled the awkward role of house Republican in the Clinton administration, urged President Bill Clinton to focus more, speak less and hire some experienced aides.

Mr. Gergen, who leaves at the end of the month to become a visiting professor at Duke University, finished his 18-month adventure in the Clinton inner circle with this counsel for the president:

- Mr. Clinton should resist the notion that "more communication is better communication" and limit his public appearances to those in which he has something meaningful to say.
- He should concentrate on two or three domestic policy initiatives and two or three foreign policy problems and not get distracted by the daily static of public life.
- And he should widen his circle of advisers to include more White House veterans, more Democratic graybeards, and more moderate Republicans like Mr. Gergen. (LAT)

#### Conservative Democrats Stay in Party

**WASHINGTON** — Representative W.J. Tauzin, who had threatened to join the new Republican majority in the House, said he will stay with the Democrats for at least a year. But the Louisiana lawmaker said he planned to form a coalition to put pressure on his party to be responsive to conservative issues.

Representative Mike Parker of Mississippi, another conservative Democrat who had been talking about signing up with the Republicans, also said he would stick with his party and work with Mr. Tauzin to create an active conservative caucus.

Mr. Tauzin said at the outset the group would "aggressively support" the House Republicans' "Contract With America," including a constitutional amendment for a balanced budget. He predicted about 18 Southern Democrats would join. Mr. Parker said the membership could go up to 25. (WP)

#### Quote/Unquote

Alice M. Rivlin, director of the Office of Management and Budget, on the role of the midterm election results in the administration's decision to pursue new budget cuts: "The election dramatized what we thought we knew — that the American public wants a smaller and less-intrusive government — and makes possible some things that might not have been possible — bolder options, more radical thinking." (WP)

#### Away From Politics

● The former diplomat Felix Bloch, who was investigated by the FBI in 1989 on suspicion of espionage but never charged, has been accused of shoplifting from a grocery store in Carboro, North Carolina. A security officer said he saw Mr. Bloch, who now works as a bus driver, stuff two bottles of headache tablets, pepperoni, pita bread, and lemonade mix into his jacket and pants. (AP)

● Death threats against abortion doctors rose in 1994, with one in four abortion clinics reporting threats to doctors and staff, even as other forms of violence and harassment aimed at the clinics declined, according to a survey by the Fund for the Feminist Majority. (LAT)

● An indictment in a case involving smuggling of Chinese into the United States, unsealed in New York, alleges that eight people took part in a plot to kidnap about 100 of the illegal immigrants and subject them to extortion. (Reuters)

● Bias-related killings of homosexuals are often gratuitously violent and many go unsolved, according to a report by 23 anti-violence groups. The report listed 151 murders in 29 states and the District of Columbia from January 1992 until early this month. Almost 60 percent involved four or more gunshots or stab wounds, the repeated use of blunt objects or more than one killing method. (NYT)

## Mexican Rebels Flee As Troops Take Town

### Uprising Ends Without Shots

By Tod Robberson

**Washington Post Service**  
**SIMOJOVEL, Mexico** — Most government counterinsurgency forces withdrew Wednesday from positions in the southern state of Chiapas after clearing road blocks and chasing away peasant rebels who had seized dozens of towns and villages.

No gunfire or bloodshed was reported during the two-day occupation by the rebel Zapatista National Liberation Army. Except for trenches dug into paved roads, a few looted stores and a ransacked municipal building in Simojovel, virtually all remnants of the guerrilla presence had been erased by sunrise Wednesday.

The quick and nonviolent dispersal of the Zapatistas by more than 300 Mexican soldiers and counterinsurgency police handed a modest political victory to President Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León, who took office Dec. 1 promising to resolve the rebel conflict without a return to the combat that left 150 dead when the rebel uprising began in January.

Business and political leaders here were trying to determine why the Zapatistas selected their region for an occupation that, until this week, had been limited mainly to areas around the Lacandon rain forest in southeastern Chiapas.

"They seemed very young and very short in stature," the Reverend Joel Padrón said of the occupiers. "It is clear they were indigenous people."

"Here, there is a general rejection of the indigenous," the priest said, adding that "one can easily see how marginalized their community is becoming."

Father Padrón said a dwindling share of arable land, unequal distribution of public resources and a general feeling that Indians lacked government representation may have contributed to the uprising.

"Some of them had their chil-

dren with them. Instead of guns, some had slingshots," said Luis Anzures, a local business and community leader who sought to minimize the importance of the occupation. "One man was standing in the plaza with his mask and rifle, and a little boy tugged on his hand and said, 'Papa?'"

Like other influential townspeople, Mr. Anzures described the rebels as "boogymen" and "delinquents" who were more bent on stirring up trouble than furthering the goals of land redistribution and political reform espoused by the Zapatistas.

He noted that the rebels had looted a pharmacy and at least two general stores before withdrawing. "It's getting to the point that all you have to do is put on a ski mask and green pants, and all of a sudden, you're a Zapatista, too."



Mexican policemen pulling down a flag erected by rebels of the Zapatista National Liberation Army in Chiapas state.

## Tabloid's Simpson Articles Fluster Mainline Press

By Howard Kurtz

**Washington Post Service**  
**WASHINGTON** — The National Enquirer is getting some journalistic respect from an unexpected quarter: The New York Times. But the Enquirer still has a credibility gap with The Associated Press, where a reporter this week threatened to pull her byline rather than mention the supermarket tabloid.

The Enquirer cited an unnamed "insider" last week as saying that O.J. Simpson, meeting in jail with his minister, the former football star Roosevelt Grier, shouted, "I did it!" while clutching a Bible. The paper said his tearful outburst was overheard by a jail guard. Mr. Simpson is on trial for murder in the June 12 killings of Nicole Brown Simpson, his former wife, and Ronald L. Goldman.

The Times's legal correspondent, David Margolick, who is covering the trial in Los Angeles, reported the alleged incident and credited the Enquirer.

"I didn't do it lightly, and I thought

I'd be criticized for it. It was from a source that had proven itself reliable in the Simpson case," he said of the Enquirer. "And I'd be doing my readers a disservice if I didn't mention it."

Asked why, if he believed the "I did it!" account, he relegated it to the seventh paragraph rather than lead his story with it, Mr. Margolick said: "It's a tough one. Given what the Enquirer conjures up to people, I thought this was a judicious compromise, to put it into the dialogue."

The Chicago Tribune picked up the same report, crediting the Enquirer, days later. But the Enquirer piece sparked a heated debate Monday at The Associated Press when top editors at the wire service asked that it be included in a trial story.

Linda Deutsch, the lead trial reporter for The Associated Press, told her editors Monday that she would remove her byline if the Enquirer account were added to her story. After lengthy discussion, they agreed to leave it out.

"It was an unattributed story from an unreliable tabloid. All it did was sensationalize it, which it certainly doesn't need at this point," Ms. Deutsch said. "To me it was astounding that The New York Times did that."

Michael Silverman, an Associated Press deputy managing editor, said: "Our general policy has been to try not to pick up unsubstantiated source reports of this kind. It just came down to you either believed the Enquirer or you didn't."

Glenn Frankel, the editor overseeing trial coverage for The Washington Post, offered a similar reason: "Our basic standard is we don't like uncorroborated stories, especially when we don't know if it's from prosecution or defense sources. When the National Enquirer uses an uncorroborated story, my reaction is I've got to know more."

Mr. Margolick mentioned the Enquirer again Tuesday in reporting that Judge Lance A. Ito had refused to admit

the purported comments as evidence. A deputy sheriff testified that he had overheard Mr. Simpson talking to Mr. Grier, but Gerald Uelman, a Simpson lawyer, said the uncorroborated remark could have been heard out of context.

"We can all pretend this publication doesn't exist and isn't beating us," Mr. Margolick said. "But that's not doing anybody any favors."

"It's extremely nice to be recognized," David Perel, the Enquirer's articles editor, said. "It's a mainstream verification of what our readers already knew, that we're first and we're accurate." He said the paper, which sometimes pays for information, had multiple sources for the report but declined to say whether any had been paid.

Footnote: Neither The Times nor the Tribune used the lead of the Enquirer story, headlined "O.J. Finally Cracks." The article said Mr. Simpson had told his lawyers he would agree to plead guilty if he could avoid a long prison sentence.

## Dean Rusk, Symbol of U.S. Vietnam War Policy, Is Dead at 85

By Eric Pace

**New York Times Service**  
**Dean Rusk**, who as secretary of state in the 1960s was a vociferous, combative and much-criticized defender of U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War, died Tuesday at his home in Athens, Georgia. He was 85 and suffered from heart disease.

Mr. Rusk, a former president of the Rockefeller Foundation, was secretary of state through the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, from 1961 to 1969. He returned to his native Georgia and taught international law at the University of Georgia until he retired in 1984.

He became such a tireless champion of the mushrooming American role in the war that by early 1968 he was a living symbol of that fiercely disputed policy.

In those years he was praised by a grateful President Lyndon B. Johnson, who said: "He's got courage. A Georgia cracker. When you're going in with the Marines, he's the kind you want at your side."

But Mr. Rusk came to be reviled by anti-war protesters, who mobbed his speaking appearances and shouted insults and slogans.

Then and in later decades, his



Dean Rusk, then the secretary of state, between Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara and President John F. Kennedy at a December 1962 meeting at the White House.

work as secretary of state drew mixed reviews from historians, biographers and foreign-policy experts: James Chace of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace wrote in 1988, in The New York Times Book Review, that he was "a good man — loyal, intelligent and self-

sacrificing — who was marked by a fatal lack of imagination and who came to bear the onus for perhaps the most tragic failure of American foreign policy in this century, the waging of the Vietnam War."

Mr. Rusk's views on Vietnam evolved somewhat, but in the

mid 1960s he believed firmly that the United States must be extremely forceful in confronting North Vietnamese aggression in South Vietnam.

While Mr. Rusk was secretary, the American role in the war grew until almost 550,000 U.S. troops were in South Viet-

nam in 1969, allied with the shaky South Vietnamese Army against the North Vietnamese and the Vietcong.

But he failed to foresee that the Vietnamese Communist forces would keep on fighting despite the massive United States intervention.

Yet when Mr. Rusk was asked "What went wrong in Vietnam?" at a press conference shortly before he left office in 1969, he quickly responded, "What went wrong was a persistent and determined attempt by the authorities in Hanoi to take over South Vietnam by force."

In interviews in later years and in his memoirs, however, he said that he had underestimated the tenacity of the North Vietnamese and overestimated the patience of the American people.

Mr. Rusk came to spend most of his time as secretary dealing with Vietnam, and his role in some other notable foreign-policy spheres was less publicized and less crucial.

In the Kennedy administration, which he joined when he was 51, Mr. Rusk was an important figure, but not a member of John F. Kennedy's inner circle, as he was under Mr. Johnson.

Despite the criticism he encountered, Mr. Rusk became the second-longest-serving secretary of state in U.S. history after Cordell Hull, who served from 1933 to 1944 under Franklin D. Roosevelt. The length of Mr. Rusk's tenure was due to the esteem in which he was held by President Johnson, who took office in 1963 and was, like him, a self-made Southerner.

In good times and bad, Mr. Rusk generally radiated self-confidence and solidity. Even near the end of his time in office he remained "dogged, durable, unfailingly courteous and considerate," as he was described then by Max Frankel of The New York Times.

Before he became secretary, Mr. Rusk gained wide knowledge and experience in Asian matters and foreign affairs in general. He was a student at Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar while in his early 20s and also did some studying in Germany.

He was an army staff officer in the China-Burma-India theater during World War II and a high State Department official during part of the Korean War. Asia was an area in which he took particular interest as head of the Ford Foundation from 1952 to 1960.

## SUBWAY: Firebomb Explodes

Continued from Page 1

checked, a transit spokesman said. Most service was restored about two hours after the incident.

Mr. Otto, who grabbed a fire extinguisher and helped put out the flames, described a scene of chaos.

"I got two people in flames, lying on the floor of the train," Mr. Otto said. "Some brave passengers took off their coats and tried to beat back the flames."

Mayor Rudolph Giuliani arrived at the site about an hour after the blast. Victims wearing oxygen masks were on stretchers along Broadway several blocks south of city hall and one block east of the World Trade Center, site of a 1993 terrorist blast that killed six and injured about 1,000.

The FBI joined the subway investigation when it became clear some sort of bomb was involved.

Investigators initially reported that a second device was found, but Mr. Miller said that proved to be untrue.

Thirty-seven people were injured, four critically, said an Emergency Medical Service spokesman, David Bookstaver. All suffered burns or smoke inhalation.

The streets around the station were crowded with fire trucks and rescue vehicles on a once-quiet afternoon just four days before Christmas.

The blast occurred on the Lexington Avenue line, which snakes from Brooklyn, up the East Side of Manhattan, and then into the Bronx.

Six days ago, a teenager was burned aboard a train when an incendiary device caused his coat to catch fire. Transit police were still investigating the cause and said there did not appear to be any connection with Wednesday's incident. (AP, Reuters)

This prestigious conference will assess the new developments in France following the Presidential elections and will feature key members of the new government in addition to major industrialists and finance and government leaders from around the world.

## THE NEW FRANCE: Implications for Global Business

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# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Jimmy Carter Again

### Helpful if It Works

If Jimmy Carter's controversial mediation effort brings Bosnia closer to peace, more power to him. But the odds on an early end to the two-and-a-half-year war remain long, despite Tuesday's agreement on a cease-fire that could start as soon as Friday. The Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, began interpreting his agreement with Mr. Carter almost from the moment he signed it Monday night. It remains unclear what he has committed his side to beyond a very temporary truce and a willingness to talk about revising the latest international peace plan.

Under that plan, Britain, France, Germany, the United States and Russia offered the Serbs title to 49 percent of Bosnia's original territory. But Mr. Karadzic's forces currently hold 70 percent of that territory. Given the unwillingness of the five powers to use force, no one has figured out how to get the Serbs to pare down their holdings.

Mr. Carter coaxed Mr. Karadzic back toward the peace table with soothing words and a promise that territorial details could be renegotiated between the parties. That promise represents a retreat from the take-it-or-leave-it position that the plan's sponsors presented last summer. Mr. Carter is not responsible for the retreat; it was publicly announced before he arrived on the scene.

What the Serbs really seem to want is a permanent cease-fire in place, with the rival armies separated by United Nations peacekeepers. That would let them hold on indefinitely to the 70 percent of Bosnia they now possess while negotiating for territorial exchanges that would give them an economically viable indepen-

dent state. Such exchanges would mean evicting hundreds of thousands more Muslims from their homes.

For its part, the Bosnian government recognizes that it has lost the war, can expect no outside help and must swallow a compromise. It wants that compromise to come as close as possible to the original five-power peace map, which would minimize further evictions.

The Clinton administration did a good job of briefing Mr. Carter for his mission and persuading him to work within the framework of the existing peace plan. For a change, Washington and Europe maintained a united position against abandoning the basic outlines of that plan. If they can maintain that unity from now on, it would greatly improve the chances of an acceptable agreement.

The history of this war is full of one-sided international concessions to the Serbs that brought nothing in return. None of the governments involved in that sterile diplomacy have grounds for complaint if Mr. Carter has now managed to trade one of their past concessions for renewed peace talks.

For reasons best understood by himself, Jimmy Carter, known during his presidency for outspokenness on human rights, seemed to minimize the ethnic cleansing, mass rapes and other atrocities committed by Mr. Karadzic's followers — the most widespread violation of human rights in Europe since the time of Hitler. Americans, Mr. Carter contended, had heard only one side of the story.

Nevertheless, if he succeeds in reopening peace talks on the basis of the five-power formula, he will have made a valuable contribution.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### Playing President

Jimmy Carter seems to be coaxing Bosnia's warring Serbs and Muslims into a cease-fire. It sounds promising enough. Who can oppose a half in the carnage? But what is really going on? How does an ostensible private person suddenly appear to acquire U.S. and "contact group" authority to make proposals, to pass around signed papers, to assign roles to those not at his portable little table — in effect, to play a president? Is this the same man who insisted that he represented only the "Carter Center"? Can his words be repudiated if a need arises? Is he actually not operating in the penumbra of the Clinton administration's self-doubt and uncertainty and creating political facts whose consequences others will have to sort out?

A cease-fire: The Muslim-led Bosnian government wants a breather, the better to get through the winter, rearm and fight on. The Bosnian Serbs want a permanent halt, the better to nail down their gains. Unless the Muslims agree to this in two weeks, the Serbs say, the four-month cease-fire supposedly accepted under Mr. Carter's mediation is off. So what has been agreed to beyond a Christmas respite?

The peace plan: The Muslim-led Bosnian government has favored the compromise plan written up on a take-it-or-leave-it basis by the "contact group"

consisting of the United States, Russia, France, Britain and Germany. Bosnian Serbs had rejected it. They now accept the plan except for its territorial and political provisions — except, that is, for its essentials. So, again, what has been agreed to beyond an assertion of the familiar divide?

Jimmy Carter has used his own personal standing and negotiating skills and others' pessimism and fatigue to insert himself into a deadly stalemate in a manner defying order and accountability. He has only his reputation to lose. Others have much more. It is incredible that he should have gone so far.

And unless there is an entire dimension to both these proceedings and the trumpeted agreement that has not been disclosed, it is more incredible that the Clinton administration should have let him. Mr. Carter is a man of peace. He has also all too often been a loose cannon. This was the moment when Bill Clinton was supposed to be restoring his claim to be "presidential." He has done the opposite by appearing to fall into a Carter-fronted undercurrent of the Muslim position. Warren Christopher — you remember Warren Christopher, our secretary of state? — has condoned an intervention that diminishes both his office and the foreign policy interests of the United States.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Getting Back to Work

Almost every new report issued on the problems facing welfare recipients in America tells a story that few want to hear right now: that moving long-term welfare recipients into jobs is hard, complicated and costly. Welfare recipients who fall onto the rolls because of temporary setbacks usually get back to work quickly and almost always within a couple of years. But people who are on welfare a long time usually face large problems in their personal lives. If it were easy for them to take jobs, they wouldn't be on welfare.

That is the real import of a new General Accounting Office study of the JOBS program — that stands for Job Opportunities and Basic Skills — passed in 1988 and designed to do what welfare reformers say they want now: to give welfare recipients the skills they need to move off the rolls. The GAO report is critical of JOBS, arguing that it failed to establish adequate links with employers to help welfare recipients get and keep jobs, and that the most "at-risk" welfare recipients tend not to be served by the program.

"Various sources indicate that problems such as substance abuse, learning disabilities, emotional problems and domestic violence are not uncommon among adult welfare recipients. If left unaddressed, these problems can interfere with a recipient's ability to get or keep a job and may result in long-term welfare dependence."

No kidding. The question is: How much can any program, especially one financed at just \$1.1 billion a year, deal with what amounts to the full range of

problems confronting so many of the country's poorest people? It ought not be a shock that scarce JOBS funds are more likely to be spent on recipients without this huge load of difficulties, since they probably stand the best chance of getting and keeping jobs. The GAO report covered 16 states containing most of the nation's teenage mothers on the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program. It found that "only" 24 percent were enrolled in JOBS. But again, how many people can one program funded at this level be expected to help?

It is entirely true, as the report says, that programs designed to move long-term welfare recipients into jobs for real do need closer relationships with employers. This task involves a real commitment on the part of government, employer and welfare recipient alike. Other studies of welfare-to-work programs such as JOBS have found that when the commitment is there, intensive efforts to help welfare recipients can have a real payoff. But there is no magical solution, no perfect program, for the agonizing problems facing so many recipients of public assistance.

Whether welfare reform is ultimately carried out primarily by Washington or by the states, the basic reality of reform must be confronted: Helping people who have been on public assistance for a long time to become self-sufficient is a task well worth undertaking, but it will require patience, experimentation and some money. Is the current political mood up to that?

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Nuclear Builddown: America Dallies as Japan Fumes

By Selig S. Harrison

WASHINGTON — The recent controversy over the postage stamp with the mushroom cloud provided a grimly appropriate backdrop for a little-noticed but profoundly significant clash over nuclear policy between Japan and the United States that was taking place simultaneously at the United Nations.

As the only victim of nuclear war, Japan is increasingly disturbed by the failure of the United States and the other four nuclear powers to honor Article 6 of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which requires them to "negotiate in good faith" on phasing out their nuclear weapons in return for the commitment of the non-nuclear states to remain non-nuclear.

A long-festering conflict over this issue burst into the open on Nov. 2 when Japan introduced a resolution in the UN First Committee urging the nuclear weapon states "to further pursue negotiations on progressive and balanced reductions of nuclear weapons in the light of Article 6 of the nonproliferation treaty, with a view to the ultimate objectives of the cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons, the liquidation of their existing stockpiles and the elimination from national arsenals of nuclear weapons and the means of their delivery."

Coming from a military ally, this resolution was a bombshell to the United States, which promptly launched a high-pressure campaign behind the scenes to dilute it. U.S. diplomats argued that its

passage would complicate U.S. efforts to marshal a majority in favor of indefinite extension of the nonproliferation treaty at a critical conference next April that will consider the future of the accord. But Japan insisted that prospects for a resounding majority, now uncertain, would be enhanced if the nuclear powers showed that they were serious about steadily reducing their nuclear arsenals.

After two weeks of intense diplomatic maneuvering, Japan backed down. A bland revised draft made no mention of Article 6 or of negotiations, requesting the nuclear powers "to pursue their efforts for nuclear disarmament with the ultimate objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons." The United States, Russia, Britain, France and Israel were among those abstaining. China supported it.

Anything to do with nuclear weapons arouses deep emotions in Japan. Memories of Hiroshima and Nagasaki underlie both the passionate anti-nuclear sentiment of the majority and the nationalistic hawkishness of an influential minority. The majority view is that Japan has a special responsibility to promote nuclear disarmament. But for the minority, Hiroshima was a humiliation that must be erased from the national psyche by achieving sufficient strength to stand up to the United States as an equal in every respect.

— militarily as well as economically. In the hawkish view, if America seeks to preserve superpower status by maintaining nuclear weapons, Japan cannot rule out the nuclear option for itself, especially in the face of potential nuclear threats from Russia, China and North Korea.

At the Group of Seven economic summit in June 1993, Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, bowing to hawkish sentiment, refused to support a U.S.-sponsored resolution calling for the indefinite and unconditional extension of the nonproliferation treaty. More recently, the Japanese government has backed indefinite extension, provoking criticism from hawks and doves alike; both sides are suggesting short-term extension periods ranging from two to 25 years unless the nuclear powers begin to implement Article 6.

The nuclear controversy in Japan exemplifies in acute form similar debates gaining momentum in other countries as the April conference approaches. In the eyes of the non-nuclear countries, the nonproliferation treaty envisaged a nuclear-free world, not a permanent division of the global power structure in which five favored countries enjoy a dominant position. Thus there was widespread dismay when the United States unveiled its long-awaited Nuclear Posture Review in late September.

The review carefully avoided a commitment to further reductions in nuclear weapons below the 3,500 level envisaged

in the 1991 START-2 agreement. It failed to make even a rhetorical bow to the goal of eventually eliminating nuclear stockpiles. Instead it emphasized the continuing role of nuclear weapons in U.S. strategy, pointing to the potential threat from Russia.

Any reductions below the START-2 level, said the review, would depend on progress toward "a more democratic and more peaceful Russia." Yet in the same week Boris Yeltsin offered to negotiate a START-3 agreement, accompanied by a "treaty on nuclear security" in which all five nuclear powers would agree to set targets for continuing cutbacks.

Defending the review, a Pentagon official, Ashton Carter, told a Washington seminar that "we're watching and waiting to see where the world's going." As the Japanese case shows, however, the world is watching and waiting with growing restlessness to see where the United States is going.

The U.S. review points to the Russian menace, but uncertainty about American strategic goals feeds nuclear nationalism in Moscow, jeopardizing ratification of START-2 by the Duma and the entire future of nuclear arms control.

The writer is director of a Carnegie Endowment program on Japan's role in international security affairs. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## With Its Western Alliance at Stake, Germany Becomes Responsible

By Josef Joffe

MUNICH — During the Gulf War, some Germans hung white sheets from their windows to show off the proper pacifist spirit. Other Germans paid for that display in cold cash: \$6.5 billion into the coalition's kitty, Bonn's shamefaced contribution to the war effort.

Today, three years into the Bosnian war, two-thirds of Germans oppose the dispatch of Luftwaffe Tornados to Bosnia. But this time Bonn won't resort to Deutsche marks. Late on Tuesday the government opted for a profound break with 40 years of abstentionism.

If the withdrawal of United Nations troops in Bosnia has to be secured, those Tornados will fly and, if need be, hurl their anti-radar missiles against the "eyes" of Serbian anti-aircraft batteries which have recently sprouted all over Bosnia. Before any NATO rescue operation, those missile batteries will have to be suppressed if NATO is to

achieve air supremacy. Bonn would also supply medics, logistic support and naval forces. This is the beginning of the end of the Kohl Doctrine — and of an era.

With a view to the former Yugoslavia, Chancellor Helmut Kohl had produced a tidy little principle: The new German army could not tread where the Wehrmacht had struck. Of course, that did not leave many places in Europe where the Bundeswehr could venture — Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal and Ireland. There is scarcely a country where Nazi Germany was not involved in World War II.

The recourse to history has been prudent, but it has also been profitable. For the heirs of Hitler, discretion in matters military was wise. After two world wars, after unspeakable crimes committed by Nazi Germany, it was right to trade the jackboot for the felt slipper.

There was also a genuine revulsion against the militarism of Wilhelm's and Hitler's Germany. That revulsion contributed mightily to the flowering of the liberal democracy now so proudly implanted in German soil.

But the new pacifism was also profitable. Look at the United States and France. While they squandered blood and treasure around the globe — from Indochina to Algeria, from Korea to Vietnam — the West Germans could tend their garden and add to their gross national product.

The war in Algeria destroyed the Third Republic, and the Vietnam War almost rent asunder the United States. West Germany, by contrast, lived happily ever after in deep domestic peace.

This twin lesson — the disaster of militarism and the sweet wages of pacifism — is not easily unlearned. Indeed, during the Gulf War a majority of West

Germans confessed to pollsters that they would prefer to live like Switzerland and Sweden.

But today the Kohl Doctrine rings a bit hollow. The point is not lebensraum, hegemony and Germany über alles. The issue is the responsibility that goes with power. Can a nation of 80 million act like Switzerland writ large? "No," says the Kohl government — and "no," although much more grudgingly, says even the Social Democratic opposition, whose pacifist roots reach back into the 19th century. It was just Bosnia, the nays would have prevailed even in 1994. But suddenly the issue was no longer a "war of conscience" but the core of German postwar policy by the name of NATO.

Once the alliance was drawing up contingency plans for the insertion of 45,000 men to protect the withdrawal of 23,000 United Nations troops, the issue came down to hard realpolitik. Would Bonn refuse to protect its allies

(together, Britain and France make up the largest UN contingent) as they fought their way out of Bosnia? That would have been the end of alliance with the West, the sturdiest home Germany has ever had.

For the time being, Tuesday's cabinet decision in favor of alliance solidarity does not come with a price tag attached. Nobody wants to withdraw the UN Protection Force, and neither France nor Britain is asking Bonn to send its Tornados into battle preemptively. So Germany has signed no more than a promissory note.

Still, five years ago it was straight cash in exchange for opting out of real commitment. Germany has now made half a commitment: to maturity and international responsibility.

The writer, foreign and editorial page editor of Süddeutsche Zeitung, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## The Toys Come From Asian Sweatshops, but Who Wants to Know?

By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — On the afternoon of May 10, 1993, a fire broke out in a four-story factory complex in Nakhon Pathom Province in Thailand, near Bangkok. The complex belonged to Kader Industrial Toy Co., a giant operation that over the years has manufactured toys distributed and sold by some of the most prominent names in corporate America, including Toys "R" Us, J.C. Penney, Fisher-Price, Gund and Hasbro.

Described by witnesses as a "living hell," the fire killed 188 panicked and screaming workers, of whom 174 were women and teenage girls. It was the worst industrial fire in history, its death toll surpassing the 146 workers killed at the Triangle Shirtwaist Co. in New York in 1911.

In the United States, toy company executives are immersed in the sweet season of Christmas. It is jacket time and they do not want the holiday mood spoiled

by reminders of the Kader horror.

These executives know that their profits come from the toil of the young and the wretched in the Far East; they can live with that — live well, in fact. But they do not want to talk about dead women and girls stacked in the factory yard like so much rubbish.

Listen to Lampam Taptim, who survived the fire:

"There was the sound of yelling about a fire. I tried to leave the section but the supervisor told me to get back to work. My sister who worked on the fourth floor with me pulled me away and insisted we try to get out. We tried to go down the stairs and got to the second floor. We found that the stairs had already caved in. There was a lot of yelling and confusion. I couldn't go down farther. In desperation I went back up to the windows and went back and forth looking down be-

low. The smoke was thick and I picked the best place to jump on a pile of boxes. My sister jumped, too. She died.

Nearly half of all the toys sold in the United States are produced for brand-name companies by contractors in China, Thailand and other countries in Asia. The toy companies have embraced the Far East sweatshops for the same reason as other industries have: There is an enormous supply of semi-slave laborers, including women and girls, who will work for grotesquely low wages in extremely dangerous conditions.

China is the champ in the low-wage sweatshops. With minimum wages that hover around 80 cents a day, China is forcing a further decline in the already hideous working conditions in neighboring countries.

Western executives are flocking to China to do business. Ac-

cording to the Toy Manufacturers of America, a trade group in New York, \$3.3 billion worth of toys made in China were sold in the United States in 1992 alone.

U.S. executives keep the misery at a distance through contracts and subcontracts. They act as if they bear no responsibility for the exploitation on which so much of their profits rest.

The atrocities remain well hidden. A comprehensive report on the Kader fire, compiled by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Brussels, also documents a series of fatal disasters that have befallen workers in China. In 1991 about 80 people died in a fire at a raincoat factory in Dongguan, and in 1993 84 workers, nearly all women, were killed in a handicrafts factory fire in Shenzhen.

Most corporations will follow the trail of profits no matter how gruesome the human costs. Consumers are another matter. I be-

lieve there are very few American parents who would not be troubled by the knowledge that a toy they were buying was produced by laborers, often children themselves, in a permanent state of degradation and danger.

The New York Times.

### Expensive Toys

THE lack of health and safety requirements reaps tremendous savings for foreign investors but has disastrous results in the producing countries.

Industrial accidents are frequent in Thailand. Industrial injuries increased at the rate of 20 to 30 percent during the 1980s, and by 1992 there were more than 150,000 industrial injuries a year.

In most of the countries which produce toys for the international market, trade union activity is severely restricted. In China, trying to organize an independent union is a crime. (Forty percent of all toys sold in the European Union come from China.) Trade union rights are denied and trade unionists are intimidated in Mexico's export processing zones.

Manufacturers must assume direct responsibility for accidents, but giant toy companies and large retailers in consuming countries are also involved since their contracting policies lead producers to ignore health and safety norms.

Where workers are able to form unions, and negotiate collectively for better conditions, safety improves. This is the rationale behind the argument for inserting a social clause in all international trading agreements under the future World Trade Organization.

— Bill Jordan, incoming general secretary of the ICTU.

## The Thai Prime Minister Survives a Murky Storm

By Philip Bowring

BANGKOK — It is easy to dismiss developments in Thailand's convoluted politics with the comment "The more things change the more they remain the same." One opportunistic move two weeks ago landed the country in its biggest political crisis since the return of democracy in 1992. But that was soon followed by another move that surprised even those hardened to the fickleness of party politics.

The net result is that Prime Minister Chuan Leekpai of the Democrat Party remains at the helm but with a restructured cabinet and coalition.

This outcome is good for political stability, but the episode has been a reminder of three enduring factors in Thai politics:

• The breathtaking opportunism of many elected politicians, and the ephemeral nature of most of the parties, which are based more on personality than policy.

• The continued desire of some in the military to influence the political system.

• The importance of the monarch, King Bhumibol Adulyadej, as stabilizer of last resort.

Already, General Sunthorn Kongsompong, the 1991 coup leader and participant in the recent anti-government maneuvering, has quit the Senate in a huff.

The latest crisis was sparked by the opportunism of the retired general Chavalit Yongchaiyudh. He teamed up with senators originally appointed by the military National Peacekeeping Council regime to frustrate a promised extension of democracy to local government. By doing so he confronted Prime Minister Chuan with the prospect of struggling on

with a minority government or calling an election, which few wanted. Mr. Chavalit hoped, one way or another, to be able to come to power amid the confusion.

His action effectively ended the division into "devils" and "angels" — those parties that had been compromised by association with the National Peacekeeping Council and those that had not. This had been the main fault line between government and opposition.

The political confusion threatened by Mr. Chavalit's departure appeared to add strength to those who argued that Thai democracy was too immature to bring stable government. Whatever the outcome of an election now — 18 months before the end of this Parliament's four-year term — it almost certainly would not have solved the underlying problems and would instead have drawn attention to the politics of money.

In fact, there is no imminent danger of the military returning, at least overtly. The present military leadership has been cooperative with the government; memories of 1992 are still fresh. The Democrats, and particularly Mr. Chuan's Democrat Party, can use the military bogeyman as a rallying point. But there is little doubt that remnants of the old military regime, and their supporters in the bureaucracy and business communities, will help any tendency of the democratic system to self-destruct.

For now, opportunism has proved a defense as well as a threat. It is not easy to figure out the motives of the former prime minister, Chatchai Choonavan, who came to Mr. Chuan's rescue

soon after joining with other opposition parties to try to bring him down. His subordinates' desire for office may be one reason. Another seems to have been the role of former Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda, a privy councillor known to be close to the palace and immensely influential in military and civil circles.

The king, in a Dec. 5 birthday address, stressed the importance of unity in decision-making. Mr. Chavalit appears to have ignored the plea and could end up in political limbo as a result.

The entry of Mr. Chatchai's Chart Pattana Party in one way weakens the Chuan government by admitting a party with past associations with money politics. It has widened splits in other coalition members, such as Palang Dharma, the party of the saintly but erratic former Bangkok governor and democracy hero of 1992, Chamlong Srimuang.

The Democrats themselves have been weakened by a corruption scandal over land reform. Mr. Chuan has a reputation for being colorless and indecisive, compared with figures like Banham Silpa-archa, a likely candidate to unseat him. But it is generally agreed that the Chuan government, which includes several apolitical technocrats, has a higher standard of integrity than most.

Modernization of institutions and badly needed investment outside the metropolis are going on while economic growth rolls along at 8 percent. Mr. Chuan remains respected by the urban middle class, which is the backbone of the Democrats. He is

also a shrewd operator. Some see him as a civilian version of Mr. Prem, a quiet and courteous man who survived as prime minister for eight years despite numerous attempts by military men to unseat him. Having survived this latest and greatest threat, there is now a fair chance that he and this Parliament will see out four years.

That in itself would be a major advance for a Thailand still struggling to create political institutions that provide stability but reflect a society changing as fast as its economy grows.

International Herald Tribune.

### IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1894: Rat Puts Lights Out

BALTIMORE — Parts of this city that depend on electricity for light were suddenly enveloped in darkness on Thanksgiving night until morning. The cause of all the trouble was a rat, which set fire to the switchboard in the electric light works by forming a circuit between two brass terminals. The remains of the little animal are preserved at the works.

#### 1919: A Political 'Fool'

BRUSSELS — The Dutch government has officially informed the Allies that it will not hand over the former Kaiser for trial. [The Herald says in an editorial:] Holland prepared to enter into conflict with the Allies for the sake of the sinister refugee from justice, characterized as "one of the greatest political fools in the world's history?"

#### 1944: The Trib Is Back

PARIS — The European edition of the New York Herald Tribune resumed publication in Paris 60-day [Dec. 22] after a lapse of four and a half years. The New York Herald Tribune was the last free newspaper to be printed in the French capital before the entry of the Germans. Since September, its modern printing plant at 21 rue de Berri had been turned over to the American Army for the publication of its official troop newspaper, "The Stars and Stripes." From today on, the Herald Tribune will publish side by side in the same plant. The new executives inherit a newspaper with a past closely linked with the growing consciousness of Europe in American life. The old "Paris Herald" made its full share of contributions to the progress of the press in Europe.



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OPINION

# Friend to the Foe's Friend But Blindly Cold at Home

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON—Officially the United States seeks to punish Libya for the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 just before Christmas six years ago. But in practice U.S. officials have turned their responsibilities inside out. While diplomats reassure Moammar Gadhafi's friends that Washington bears them no hard feelings for supporting Libya, other bureaucrats harry families who lost relatives in the Pan Am tragedy.

Ask John and Barbara Zwynenberg of Nyack, New York. Their son Mark, 29, was one of the 189 Americans killed by the powerful bomb that hurled their jetliner from the sky over Scotland on Dec. 21, 1988. The terrorists evidently struck an American civilian target to avenge the U.S. bombing of Libya in 1986.

Last month the Internal Revenue Service mailed the Zwynbergs a bill for \$6.4 million, payable in 90 days, based on an estimate of what their son's estate may get someday from a still pending suit against the now defunct airline and its insurer. That followed earlier IRS warnings to the Zwynbergs family to pay smaller amounts to settle the claim.

Mistakes happen. Computers do dumb things. The IRS can't be serious. Those were my first reactions, and those of the Zwynbergs as well. But their calls and my follow-up contacts elicited only stonewalling from the Hartford, Connecticut, district office that mailed the retired couple the estate tax liability notice dated Nov. 17. As far as the IRS is concerned, the bill stands. Merry Christmas. And good-bye.

Margaret Milner Richardson, the IRS commissioner, should check into what is being done in her name in this case. It is Kafkaesque.

As a group, the families of the victims of Pan Am 103 have repeatedly spurned attempts by highly paid American lawyers working for Colonel Gadhafi and Egyptian go-betweens to buy them off. They want justice, not money. They want the two Libyan agents identified as the bombers by history's most extensive criminal investigation handed over for trial in Britain or the United States, as United Nations resolutions demand.

The IRS falls to the level of the Libyans' hired legal guns by reducing this tragedy to one more payday. The Zwynberg case is a ludicrous example of the bureaucracy's insensitivity to the large issues of morality, justice and America's standing abroad that the unresolved bombing of Pan Am 103 raises.

What solicitude the American gov-

ernment has shown in this case is being lavished instead on the Egyptian government, which is upset over articles in the American press calling attention to President Hosni Mubarak's close ties to Colonel Gadhafi. Assistant Secretary of State Robert Pelletreau recently traveled to Cairo to reassure the Egyptians that the Clinton administration was not critical of Egypt for its ties to Libya, according to a Dec. 4 Egyptian newspaper interview with Mr. Pelletreau that the State Department has not officially challenged.

Mr. Pelletreau will have an opportunity to spell out what he said in Cairo. Senator Edward Kennedy has taken a consistent interest in Pan Am 103 and has written asking Mr. Pelletreau to explain the department's view of Egypt's links to Libya.

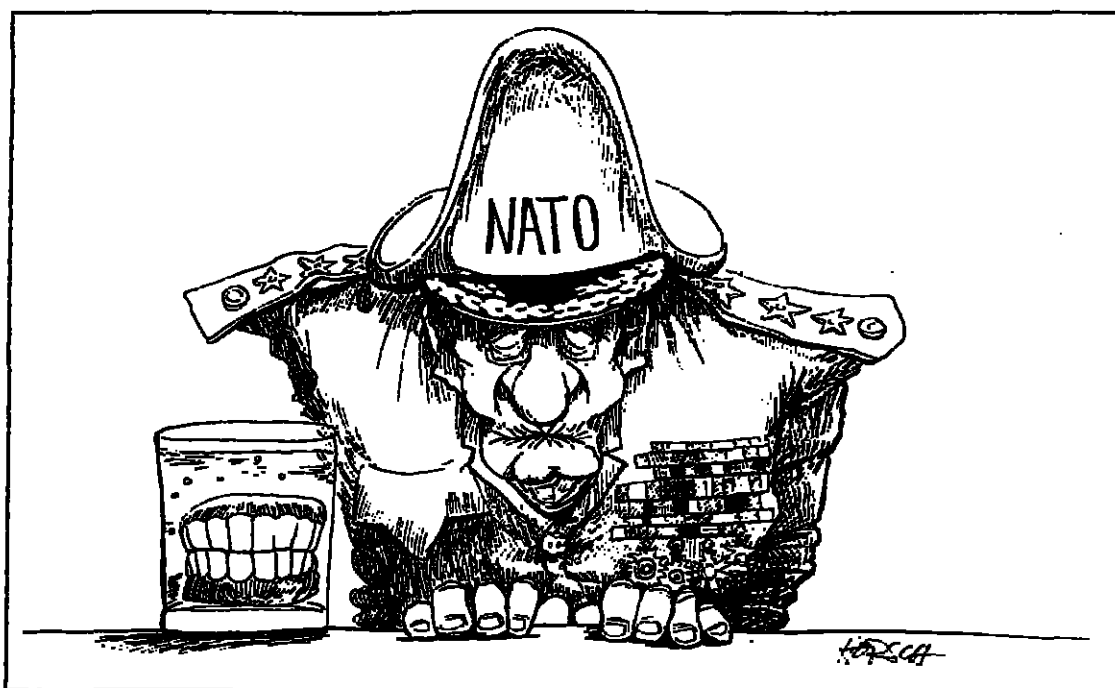
The unnecessary stroking of President Mubarak for the Egyptian public smacks of the kind of clientism—the kind of patronizing explaining away of a client's vulnerability—that has led the United States into disasters in Iran, Iraq and elsewhere in the Middle East.

It reinforces my sense of a letting down at the State Department in the official campaign against Libya, despite Secretary of State Warren Christopher's commitment to "maintain the rigor of sanctions and increase them" soon. The Near East bureau seems to have bought the Egyptian line that Colonel Gadhafi represents "a bulwark against Islamic fundamentalism"—that he is a lesser evil. The vigorous protests that Algeria has recently made over Colonel Gadhafi's support for fundamentalist revolutionaries there puts the lie to that view.

Nor has he abandoned his support for terrorism, as Cairo claims. When the French recently arrested and then quickly released Ali Omar Mansour, a key Libyan intelligence agent, without letting the United States question him about Pan Am 103, the head of the State Department's counterterrorism unit blandly assured me that he had no idea who Mr. Mansour was and expressed no concern about the French action.

Maybe that is business as usual for counterterrorism heads, just as dunning a bereaved family is for the IRS and stroking clients is for assistant secretaries of state. Taken together, they are the acts of a government that has lost sight of the meaning of the terrorist crime of the century—not just for the families but for America's sense of itself and its national honor.

The Washington Post.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Expect More Trouble at Sea

Regarding "U.S. carrier and Chinese submarine raise tensions" (Dec. 15):

The October incident in the Yellow Sea is consistent with longstanding U.S. naval policy under the Freedom of Navigation, or FON, program. The program is most famous for similar incidents in the 1980s, in waters claimed by Libya in the Gulf of Sidra and by the Soviet Union in the Black Sea and the Sea of Okhotsk. But it has also been used to contest claims made by about 40 other countries, including friendly ones like Canada. Although the program is meant to reinforce the right of innocent passage, activities under the program are secret. Critics say the program has become, in effect, the navy's own, independent foreign policy.

China has been ripe for such U.S. exercises for a long time, but especially since 1992. In that year it promulgated a law asserting Chinese sovereignty beyond its internationally recognized territorial waters to include most of the Yellow Sea, as well as contested island groups in the East and South China seas. The United States has not accepted these claims. China has developed its own variant of the FON program with a series of cruises meant to "exercise territorial sovereignty on behalf of our ancestral land," in the words of Vice Admiral Zhang Xusan.

Although the Law of the Sea Convention, which took force on Nov. 16, stipulates how territorial waters and exclusive economic zones should be

defined and provides for innocent passage through areas like the contested island groups, it does little to help resolve conflicting claims to islands and enclosed seas. The United States, which contests the convention's assertion that seabed resources are the "common heritage of mankind," accepts the convention's definitions of territorial waters and exclusive economic zones.

The inescapable conclusion is that incidents like the one in October are the shape of things to come. While few observers expect China to use force in dislodging rival claimants, it has shown its willingness to engage in low-level naval skirmishes as part of its effort to create a fait accompli in the South China Sea.

As China develops a greater capability to confront challengers through its naval modernization and comes to see its claims as more legitimate because of its series of demonstrative cruises and exercises, we should expect more incidents between the U.S. and Chinese navies.

When they occur, it should be remembered that they do not signal a special singularity or deterioration of U.S.-Chinese relations, as reflected by the unwillingness of U.S. officials to raise a fuss over the Yellow Sea incident. Rather they are evidence that neither side's navy has abandoned what it sees as a legitimate role in establishing order on the seas.

ERIC ARNETT,  
Stockholm.

The writer is author of "Gunboat Diplomacy and the Bomb" and "Military Technology: The Case of China."

### Bosnia in Another Light

We hear a lot of discussion about what we should (or should not) do in Bosnia, but almost none regarding what we could do. After the wars in Vietnam and Afghanistan, it is not at all clear that a foreign intervention on any scale in the Balkans would be effective. What is clear is that even the present level of outside interference is deeply resented, if not actively opposed, by many countries here, which see the situation in Bosnia in an entirely different light.

TIMOTHY DEVINNEY,  
Hania, Greece.

### Delors's Restraint

Regarding "No' From Delors Stuns French Left" (Dec. 12) by Joseph Fitchett:

The article fails to mention the age factor (Jacques Delors is 69), which Mr. Delors himself evoked as reason for not running. Furthermore, the Frenchman's "choked voice" sounded quite focused to these ears.

PHILIPPE ARONSON,  
Paris.

### Mi havas, vi havas, si havas

Regarding "France to Propose EU Pupils Take 2 Extra Languages" (Dec. 15):

To promote European understanding, France intends to propose that two foreign languages be taught in all secondary schools in European

# The Kovalski Christmas Star With a Hindu-Muslim Glow

By Dominique Lapierre

PARIS—Christians represent a small minority in Calcutta, yet the birth of Jesus is celebrated with as much devotion as are the births of the Hindu god Krishna, of the prophet Mohammed, of Buddha, of the Sikhs' guru Nanak, or of Mahavira, the saint of the Jains.

I spent a memorable Christmas in

## MEANWHILE

a place called the City of Joy, one of the many slums of this megapolis of 12 million people. In it, more than 75,000 people are crammed together in subhuman conditions. There is only one water fountain for every 3,500 inhabitants, one latrine for every 3,000. Average family income is less than 20 cents a day. It is, in many ways, hell on earth.

Yet, I found there more love, more sharing, more capacity to endure—and to celebrate—than in many affluent Western cities.

Only a few Christian families live in this overwhelmingly Hindu and Muslim slum. But once a year everyone shares in the celebration of the greatest Christian event. Rickshaws and tea shops, butcher shops and vegetable stalls are decorated with flower garlands. Hindu and Muslim neighbors help their Christian friends build a monumental creche. Loudspeakers broadcast carols and hymns above the rooftops.

My friend Stephen Kovalski, a European monk, has lived the life of the poor here for 15 years. A group of young girls helps him paint the walls of his modest room. They place a small creche under his crucifix and plant sticks of incense. They hang garlands of marigolds and roses, forming a canopy.

For me, the most beautiful symbol of Christmas magic in this slum is the enormous luminous star on the end of a bamboo cane suspended over Mr. Kovalski's hovel. Two neighbors, a Hindu and a Muslim, had the idea of hoisting this emblem into the sky, as if to say to the slum's inhabitants: "Don't be afraid, you are not alone. On this night, when the God of the Christians is born, there is already a savior among us."

I have never entered a church so full of flowers as the nearby parish church. In the dark, Our Lady of the Loving Heart looks like a maharaja's palace on coronation night.

Splendid bouquets of amaryllises, roses and marigolds decorate the altar, offered by inhabitants of nearby slums grateful for some gift from God—finding a bit of paying work, or the miraculous healing of a family member from cholera.

Services are held at churches elsewhere in Calcutta, too. What a contrast! Around Saint-Thomas, a smart parish in the Park Street area, dozens of private cars, taxis and rickshaws unload affluent worshippers. Garlands glitter. The night resonates with carols. Children from the slums sell the little Santa Claus they have made. Now it is midnight. Jesus is born in Calcutta, for the rich and the poor.

The writer is author of "The City of Joy." In the Calcutta area he supports schools, clinics and rescue centers for leprosy and handicapped children; he asks that donations be sent to Action Pour les Enfants des Lépreux de Calcutta / 26, Avenue Kleber / 75116 Paris / France. This comment was contributed to the Herald Tribune.

# Our Newest Chrysler Has A Lot To Live Up To.

How do you build a car that has to live up to some amazing automotive reputations? The best way we know is to borrow a little from each. And that's just what we've done with the new Neon. From Chrysler's Vision we've taken cab-forward design, which gives the car a wide track for precise handling while maximizing interior space. And speaking of space, Neon makes imaginative

of its 16-valve, 132-horsepower (98 kW) engine can't help but remind you of Viper's love of the open road. And there's a spirit of adventure that undoubtedly comes from Jeep, Grand Cherokee. But as much as Chrysler's Neon borrows from its relatives, its personality is all its own—that of a good friend and a great car Neon may have a lot to live up to, but the competition has even



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# Chechnya War, Live on TV, Shakes Moscow

By Steven Erlanger  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Wounded soldiers being interviewed in field hospitals. Bloody corpses being pulled from a downed helicopter. Russian officers refusing to advance. Baby-faced boys digging trenches in the snow. Women begging Russian soldiers not to kill their children or cursing the Russian president for trying to stamp out their independence.

This is Russia's first opportunity to watch one of its own wars as it happens, on officially uncensored Russian television. Those are the images the public is seeing of the Russian offensive against separatists in Chechnya, and they are not making the Russian government very happy.

"Television coverage has created a controversy with the government as never before," said Konstantin Eggert, an Izvestia correspondent. "For the first time, Yeltsin is in a real clash with the media."

Pavel Felgengauer, military correspondent of the daily newspaper Sevodnya, says the government is complaining, despite some self-censorship by Russian television, because of its own weak efforts at managing coverage.

"The presidential staff very much understands what a public-relations disaster they're in," he said, adding that "they know it's bad but they don't know what to do about it," especially with President Boris N. Yeltsin acting so distant and declining to go on television since his nose operation.

"Our television is absolutely free, and it's a problem for our government, of course," said Leonid Smirnyagin, a senior Yeltsin aide on regional issues. "It's very painful for us, and points to a big drawback of this campaign from our side, which is the lack of good propaganda."

Oleg N. Soskovets, first deputy prime minister, named by Mr. Yeltsin to coordinate Chechnya policy, has complained bitterly about "unverified," "unreliable," and "subjective" news reports, and he threatened to withdraw the broadcasting license of the main nongovernment television station, NTV.

That was a warning heard by everyone, said Yevgeni Kiselev, the anchorman of "Itogi," a

weekly current-affairs program, and one of the founders of NTV, a commercial station made up of journalists who had tired of state television.

"Unfortunately, I'm taking the threat very seriously," Mr. Kiselev said. "Many things in Russia now are done without great respect to laws or the legislature. There is a mass media law, of course, which would prevent the license being pulled. But if the country will be ruled by decree, and to some extent it already is, then anything can happen."

NTV, or Independent Television, is largely owned by the Most Group, headed by Vladimir Gusinsky, a 42-year-old multimillionaire, reformer, and former theater producer. Most also owns Sevodnya.

On Dec. 2, paramilitary troops who would not identify themselves raided Most headquarters in Moscow and beat up employees. Later, it was revealed that the troops belonged to Mr. Yeltsin's personal Kremlin guard. The motive for the raid remains unclear.

Many analysts suggested that the Kremlin wanted to fire a shot across Mr. Gusinsky's bow as the political campaign for parliamentary and presidential elections begins.

Mr. Kiselev said the attack on Most "was a warning to everyone, but first and foremost it was a warning to independent journalism." Moscow-based newspapers are generally independent, he said, "so I speak of television." Within the two state channels, Ostankino and Russian Television, he said, "independent journalism also exists, so it was a warning to us all."

But there has been no official censorship of television coverage, Mr. Kiselev said.

Vladimir Molchanov, a popular television anchorman of "Before and After," a weekly news program produced with Reuters Television and shown on Ostankino, said CNN's live coverage of the October 1993 parliamentary revolt was "the best lesson for us, and that war seemed not less serious than this one."

Russian coverage was spotty that October, and the best of it was recorded on film and broadcast after the fact.

Still, despite official criticism, there is a lot of self-censorship now, Mr. Molchanov said. In particular, the viewpoint of pro-independence Chechens gets too little coverage on Russian television, he said.

Mr. Molchanov, too, is concerned about the warning to NTV, saying: "I'd regard the pulling of NTV's license as a new and serious step. I think it would be worse for our future than what's happening in Chechnya, even with the bloodshed there."



A Chechen woman and her son gazing from a vehicle near Grozny as they fled the embattled capital Wednesday.

## RUSSIA: Yeltsin Tells Forces to 'Spare No Effort' to End Chechen Revolt

Continued from Page 1

Russia closed its borders at midnight Wednesday with Azerbaijan and Georgia, directly to the south of Chechnya.

At the same time, reports from Grozny, which has already suffered heavy bomb damage, said that Chechen fighters were either running short of military supplies or hoarding their resources for later.

According to a report by The Associated Press, anti-aircraft guns, which had been offering some resistance to the Russian

fighter-bombers, ran out of ammunition Wednesday and fell silent, allowing the Russians to bomb the capital at will.

Grozny was awash with rumors that all Chechens would be deported to Siberia if Russia succeeded in its military takeover. Such a bitter scenario occurred in 1944, when Stalin, suspecting the Muslim Chechens of Nazi collaboration, had Chechens shipped in cattle cars to Kazakhstan and Central Asia. Many died en route and none were allowed to return to their homeland until 1957.

The rumors of a new deportation appeared designed by some Chechen leaders to rally the local populace against the Russian side.

Mr. Yeltsin went out of his way to offer reassurance in his statement, which was released by his press office Wednesday.

"Under no circumstances will the deportation of the Chechen people repeat itself," he said. Referring to those who have fled the fighting, he said, "All those forced to leave their homes will be able to return."

Mr. Yeltsin accused the Che-

chen leader, Dzhokar Dudayev, of having misled his people and promised that once Russian troops had taken control and re-established "legality, law and order" in Chechnya, human rights would be observed, Russia would provide generous assistance to re-establish the local economy and the region "will be given a chance to decide its own fate."

Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozyrev said at a news conference Wednesday that the Russian military assault on Chechnya was entirely justified.

# U.S. Seeks Vatican Tie on Aid Clinton Writes to Pope, Urging Cooperation

New York Times Service

ROME — At a time of sharpening differences in Congress over the usefulness of foreign aid, President Bill Clinton has written personally to Pope John Paul II proposing closer, formal cooperation between U.S. and Roman Catholic agencies to ensure that aid reaches the people it is meant for, U.S. and Vatican officials said Wednesday.

The idea is to tap into the wide network of Catholic relief and development services around the world, both private organizations and those directly sponsored by the Vatican, that often have the most up-to-date and detailed information on the needs of people in disaster areas, U.S. officials said.

The proposal represents a departure from previous practices. But it could also inspire misgivings among liberal American Catholics because of the Vatican's efforts, most recently at a conference on population problems in Cairo, to stamp its conservative views of abortion and contraception on development policies.

Mr. Clinton's letter was presented to Angelo Cardinal Sodano, the Vatican's secretary of state, on Dec. 5 by Raymond L. Flynn, the former mayor of Boston who is now the U.S. ambassador to the Holy See.

Vatican officials said the proposal was filtering slowly through the Vatican bureaucracy, but no formal response had yet been made.

The development coincides with growing

signs that Republican leaders in Congress are planning cuts of 15 to 20 percent in Washington's foreign aid budget, which is set at \$13.7 billion this year, on the grounds that it represents too much of a handout and often, particularly in Africa, serves no American strategic interest.

In his letter, which has not been made public, Mr. Clinton praised the Catholic Church as a "cornerstone of efforts to lend assistance in times of need" and suggested "that by working together more closely and better coordinating our responses to humanitarian crises we could alleviate the suffering."

"We would like to share information, including field reports, on a more systematic basis," the letter said, according to U.S. officials who spoke in return for anonymity. It also spoke of a new cooperation between the Vatican and the Clinton administration "in the areas of crisis prevention and mediation" and proposed "the development of a system of information-sharing and a coordinated approach to our humanitarian response efforts."

Mr. Flynn said in an interview that the idea has assumed a particular significance since the newest Republican suggestions to cut foreign aid.

"This will save money to the extent that it will ensure that the process is effective and professional," he said. "It will ensure that the American tax dollar is not being squandered but is going directly to the people in overwhelming need."

## AID: Republicans Plan a Tough Bottom Line

Continued from Page 1

with Republicans viewing foreign aid primarily as a means of cementing alliances, and the administration focusing on what it sees as the long-term benefits of combating poverty and environmental problems.

"My view is, it ought to be directly targeted toward areas of the world where we have a clear national security interest," Senator McConnell said.

Under this approach, he and other Republicans say aid—including military assistance, which represents almost one-third of the aid budget—should be continued to Israel, Egypt, Ukraine, Georgia and Armenia. To further the use of aid for strategic purposes, he has proposed cutting off the \$700 million in aid to Russia if it intervenes militarily in any other former Soviet republics.

Supporting the \$3 billion in annual aid to Israel, Mr. Callahan said: "Aid to Israel is not an entitlement. Israel is our greatest ally in the Middle East, and we ought to do everything we can to continue that relationship."

Mr. Atwood responded that while aid to strategic allies like Israel is vital, it is also valuable to provide money to the poorest countries in Africa and elsewhere. He asserted that in the post-Cold War era, problems like Rwanda and Somalia increasingly cause conflicts that ensnare the U.S. military. In his view, such aid is not a handout, but preventive medicine.

Accusing many aid critics of being isolationists, he said: "If we don't deal with programs to help stop these countries from failing, we'll spend a lot more money in the aftermath dealing with their crises."

# Carter Bosnia Mission Serves White House Trip Provides a Cover for Granting Key Concessions to Serbs

By Daniel Williams  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Jimmy Carter's peace mission to Bosnia provides the Clinton administration with a fig leaf to cover plans to make key concessions to Bosnia's Serbs—a conciliatory strategy that became a practical necessity after the Serbs successfully resisted several months of economic pressure and flaccid NATO military threats.

Washington's stand results from one overwhelming desire: to persuade the separatist Serbs to negotiate with Bosnia's Muslim-led government and conclude the war, even on conditions that were once considered unthinkable.

Under the cloak of anonymity, administration officials acknowledged that a softening had taken place.

"People will be happy if we can just get everyone to the table," a State Department official said.

In part, the eagerness to settle reflects the administration's fear that Congress might force it to begin arming the Muslims, an act that many administration officials believe would drag the United States directly into the war.

A settlement also would put an end to disputes over Bosnia that have fractured the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, throwing into doubt the alliance's role in the post-Cold War world of ethnic and regional conflict. The inability of the United States to persuade NATO last month to systematically use bombing as a diplomatic tool contributed to the turn to conciliation.

For the Muslims, it means the latest in a

series of retreats on the part of their staunchest big-power supporter, the United States. Unable to muster diplomatic and military support for the Muslims, Washington is pushing them back to the table at a vast disadvantage on the ground.

The bait for the Serbs to talk is the chance to fashion a territorial solution to their liking. In effect, Mr. Carter has

## NEWS ANALYSIS

opened the way to negotiate new terms of the once-inviolable international proposal to divide up Bosnia. Originally, 51 percent was offered to the Muslims and 49 percent to the Serbs in a deal worked out by the "contact group" of mediators from the United States, Britain, France, Germany and Russia.

The division was termed a take-it-or-leave-it proposition. The Muslims accepted the plan, which was presented to them as the minimum requirement for a viable state. The Serbs rejected it, since it would require them to give up significant conquests. They control about 70 percent of Bosnia.

The Serbs' rejection was supposed to result in tightened sanctions and air strikes. But those threats were never carried out, principally because of opposition from Britain, France and Russia.

A critical change in the U.S. approach has to do with whether the Serbs must formally endorse the contact group proposal before sitting down with the Muslims in final negotiations over minor territorial alterations and how much autonomy the Serbs would be allowed.

"Before, it was the Serbs must accept the plan, and then negotiate details. Now, it's negotiate and then see what plan comes out," a State Department official said.

The contact group tried to signal the softer attitude on Dec. 2, when foreign ministers from the five countries met in Brussels and issued a call for negotiations "on the basis" of the plan. Gone was any mention of force or deadlines.

Then the administration dispatched Charles Redman, the ambassador to Germany and former contact group mediator, to Bosnia. He delivered the proposal to Radovan Karadzic, leader of the separatist Bosnian Serbs. But Mr. Karadzic showed no inclination to come to the table.

On Dec. 5, the current crop of contact group negotiators traveled to Belgrade to brief legislators from Mr. Karadzic's breakaway territory. In this briefing the group made it clear that the Serbs would not have to sign off on the 51 percent-49 percent map.

It was autumn's second major step away from the hard line. In September, the contact group told the Serbian president, Slobodan Milosevic, that the Bosnian Serbs would get a chance to link politically in some way with their allies in Serbia, the dominant region of the Republic of Yugoslavia.

Combined, the concessions mean that not only are Bosnia's original borders in doubt, but so are its reduced borders, worked out through the contact group and accepted by the Muslims in return for a promise that the Serbs would be pressured to agree.

## BOSNIA: Carter's Down-Home Diplomacy Seems to Win a Commitment

Continued from Page 1

shed, given the abysmal record of international efforts to end the war here, the fact that a cease-fire is even being considered is no mean feat.

Stumbling over tongue-twisting names, such as Alija Izetbegovic, the Bosnian president, and calling the Bosnian Serbs at one point "the Serb-Croats," Mr. Carter gave the impression that here was someone who did

not know the history of the war.

For the Serbs, blamed for the lion's share of the killing, raping and "ethnic cleansing," Mr. Carter's visit was a godsend. For Bosnia's Muslims, widely considered the victims of the conflict, Mr. Carter's appearance was troubling indeed. Asked if Mr. Carter understood the history of the conflict, Ejup Ganic, vice president of the Muslim government, replied:

"To be frank with you, I don't think so."

But Mr. Carter was not interested in cultivating the Muslims. They had already agreed to sign an internationally brokered peace plan. They were not the problem; it was the Serbs.

"Everybody with whom I meet knows that today here in Pale," he told the Bosnian leader, Radovan Karadzic,

as their talks began on Monday, "will be the key to the success or failure of my mission."

Mr. Karadzic, who had invited Mr. Carter to Bosnia, was obviously thrilled at the visit, the international media attention and the boon Mr. Carter's stay would do to his position among Serbs throughout the former Yugoslavia.

Minutes into their meeting, Mr. Karadzic gleefully told Mr. Carter that all Muslims originally were Serbs, that 400 U.S. pilots owed their lives to Serbian forces during World War II and that Americans could not be blamed for misunderstanding "what is happening here on a small spot on the map."

Mr. Carter responded with the first of what many thought were major blunders, claiming that his Serbian hosts had been misunderstood and misrepresented by the American media.

But Mr. Carter's mistakes had a purpose, according to one West European diplomat who closely followed the affair.

"Because he appeared so naive, so ignorant, the Serbs started to relax," he said. "Nobody else has been able to do that. Carter got them to relax."

For the first time since the peace plan had been presented to the warring factions last summer, the Bosnian Serbs actually mentioned it in a signed agreement.

## KOREA: North Promises to Return Body of U.S. Pilot

Continued from Page 1

the government in Pyongyang had "decided to transfer the body of David Hilemon soon to the U.S. Army."

It said Mr. Hall was "now in good health" and that when the official investigation was completed, "a step will be taken according to the relevant legal procedures of our army."

The developments suggested that the helicopter incident may blow over soon after having threatened to spoil a budding thaw in relations between the United States and North Korea.

The Pentagon has acknowledged that the two-man crew of the helicopter apparently became lost during a training mission Saturday and strayed across the DMZ. The helicopter

was not armed, U.S. officials said.

Just what caused the helicopter's downing is in dispute. The North Koreans said they had shot it down; the Defense Department said it had made an emergency landing.

U.S. reaction to the incident grew heated when the North Koreans initially stonewalled Washington's pleas for the prompt release of the surviving pilot and his crewmate's body.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher warned Tuesday that a "further delay" by Pyongyang "would affect the atmosphere in which we'd been hoping to improve our relations with North Korea."

The secretary's comments appeared to be a veiled admonition that, if the incident were not resolved soon, political

pressure would mount in Washington for calling off a deal struck by the Clinton administration in October to furnish North Korea with a new nuclear power plant. Many Republican members of Congress are critical of the deal, which is aimed at eliminating Pyongyang's alleged nuclear-weapons development program.

The North Korean authorities said Tuesday that they could not discuss U.S. requests about the helicopter crew until the incident had been properly investigated.

But late Wednesday, word reached the U.S. Embassy in Seoul that Mr. Richardson, who happened to be visiting Pyongyang to discuss the nuclear deal, would bring Mr. Hilemon's body to the truce village at Panmunjom.



## Offer on War Debt Rejected in Taiwan

**TOKYO** — Japan said Wednesday it would spend 35 billion yen over the next five years to settle World War II debts to people from Taiwan. But the groups denounced the amount as insulting and said they would not take the money.

Under Japan's calculating method, those who were owed the 1940s equivalent of a month's salary will receive barely more than 1,000 yen, or \$10. Japan's offer of 35 billion yen is the equivalent of about \$350 million.

Claims include military paychecks owed to conscripts from Taiwan who fought for Japan in the war and money in postal savings accounts that was never paid back. Taiwan was a Japanese colony between 1895 and the end of World War II in 1945.

The proposed reparations are "ridiculously low," said Liu Yung-chung, a member of a 200,000-member association of creditors in Taiwan. "The Japanese have no sincerity at all. They just want to have this issue settled quickly to smooth their bid to become a member of the UN Security Council."

The issue is the latest in which Japan has found its halting efforts to make amends for World War II met with anger from an Asian nation. Asian

women who were forced to serve as sex slaves for Japanese soldiers in the war have already denounced Tokyo's plans for a private compensation fund, saying they want reparations from the government directly.

Yoshiki Mine, an official in the prime minister's office responsible for handling the claims from Taiwan, said that Japan will pay creditors 120 times the original war debt.

The typical depositor in a savings account in Taiwan had 11 yen, about the same as a soldier's monthly salary, he said. That depositor now would be eligible to receive 120 times his debt — 1,320 yen, or \$13.20.

In 1943, the last wartime year for which exchange rate records are available, \$1 was considered equivalent to 4.25 yen, meaning 11 yen would have been worth about \$2.60.

Soldiers from Taiwan typically are owed much more than 11 yen, Mr. Mine said, and some may be eligible for the equivalent of several thousand dollars.

But Mr. Liu, who represents his 76-year-old father-in-law, said that if his father-in-law's debts had been repaid after the war, he could have bought two apartment buildings. Now the money is enough only for an air ticket to Japan, he said.



**DEFIANT IN BEIJING** — Members of a Beijing family carrying a box with the ashes of a loved one to a cemetery on Wednesday, in defiance of a government campaign to get people to scatter, not preserve, the ashes of the dead.

## Japanese Parents Sue School Over Suicide of Son

By Nora Boustany

Washington Post Staff Writer

BEIRUT — After years of civil war during which armed militias held sway across Lebanon, the legitimate government has put on an uncharacteristic display of authority recently, arresting a militia chief and a big-time drug smuggler. But the long-standing issue of armed groups operating with the approval of Syria on Lebanese soil remains unresolved.

President Bill Clinton came away from his meeting with President Hafez Assad of Syria in Damascus in September with vague answers on the terrorist groups, guerrilla bands and Iranian-inspired Islamic networks still operating in Lebanon, according to a Lebanese official.

Damascus is considered the place to ask about such groups, since Syria wields decisive influence in Lebanon, where 40,000 of its troops still help maintain order.

The armed groups would find it difficult to operate without their cooperation. But Mr. Assad avoided a commitment to halt acts of "national resistance" against Israelis and their Lebanese allies until the price

**TOKYO** — Parents of a Japanese schoolboy who allegedly committed suicide because of bullying have sued his school, charging teachers stood by and allowed him to be tormented.

Takanori Otsuki and his wife, Kimie, are seeking 68.7 million yen (\$687 million) in damages from a high school in Akita, in northern Japan. Japanese media reported on Wednesday.

Their son Koichi, 15, hanged himself at home last year, a month after he entered the school. He did not leave a suicide note, but he told a friend that he did not want to go to school because he was bullied, the reports said.

Media reports quoted his parents as saying Koichi's classmates had forced him to mimic a monkey and eat noodles with too much pepper.

Schoolyard bullying has drawn national attention since a 13-year-old boy hanged himself last month, leaving a note saying classmates had beaten him and extorted money from him. Five other youths have killed themselves since then.

## Syria Calls Militias' Shots Even as Lebanon Revives

By Nora Boustany

Washington Post Staff Writer

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The armed groups would find it difficult to operate without their cooperation. But Mr. Assad avoided a commitment to halt acts of "national resistance" against Israelis and their Lebanese allies until the price

of peace with Israel was in his pocket.

Mr. Assad has supported active resistance against Israeli forces in the strip of southern Lebanon that is held by them until Israel removes its soldiers from the Golan Heights. Israel captured the heights from Syria in 1967.

Divisions have appeared within the main Lebanese Islamic group, the Shiite-dominated Hezbollah, over what direction to take should Israel and Syria reach an agreement that includes an Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon.

The differences are likely to surface in debates at Hezbollah's third general congress, scheduled for mid-1995.

Decisions made at that congress will help shape Hezbollah's role in a new Middle East. Although some Hezbollah leaders privately speak of a political role, such as the de facto Sheikh Subhi Tufayli have vowed that Hezbollah guerrillas, estimated to number 2,500 to 3,000, will keep up anti-Israeli attacks even after Israeli troops have left southern Lebanon.

More than a dozen Israeli soldiers and militiamen of the Israeli-sponsored South Lebanon Army have been killed in such attacks in recent weeks.

Neither Syria nor Iran has tipped its hand on any of these Lebanese extremists who, although proclaiming to defend Lebanese soil from Israeli intruders, have become instruments of Middle East realpolitik.

Iran is still spending money in Lebanon, but there have been cuts in social services, the basic salary of the fighters has been slashed to \$175, from \$300, and women who used to get \$100-a-month stipends for wearing the chador have been cut off.

Palestinian refugees, including their armed groups, also retain a degree of autonomy here, in part because of Syria. The Lebanese Army, for example, is still not allowed to enter the Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon.

In Beirut, Palestinian factions opposed to Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Orga-

## Burmese Defend Political Detention

Agence France-Press

**BANGKOK** — The Burmese junta has outlined a legal basis that would enable it to hold Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the leading opposition figure, apparently indefinitely, a Bangkok daily newspaper reported Wednesday.

The report in The Nation coincided with growing international speculation that Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, who has been under house arrest since July 1989, might be released in January.

In a letter to the United Nations' special monitor, Yozo Yokota, Burma's foreign minister, Ohn Gyiaw, cited a 1975 law that enabled the cabinet to prolong at will the detention of anyone who is held for anti-government activities, the paper said.

U Ohn Gyiaw was responding to Mr. Yokota's request for identification of the "specific legal authority" governing Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's detention and an indication of when she would be freed.

The Nation said that it had

obtained a copy of U Ohn Gyiaw's letter.

The Burmese minister wrote that the opposition leader had been detained "for her own good and the good of the country" and "to prevent her from promoting the cause" of anti-government elements, The Nation said.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize recipient and daughter of the Burmese independence hero Aung San, was also accused of "seditious speeches inciting the people to acts of violence and to cause division in the armed forces and division between the armed forces and the people," the letter said.

A central body, consisting of three government ministers, has the power to arrest and detain people up to one year, the report said. Further detention, for one-year periods up to five years, required the approval of the full cabinet, it indicated.

The document was not clear on an upper limit for detentions.

## Singapore Takes Issue With a Critical Article

Reuters

**SINGAPORE** — The Singapore government has rebuked a local political science professor for a newspaper piece he wrote about the city state.

Bilveer Singh, a lecturer at the National University of Singapore, wrote in the Jakarta Post this month that Singapore was facing "growing impoverishment" and that a majority of its citizens "are basically living hand-to-mouth."

Singapore's charge d'affaires in Indonesia denied the claims in a letter published on Tuesday as "preposterous" and "outrageous." The charge pointed out the high level of home ownership and recent rises in real incomes.

The Straits Times newspaper, published in Singapore, said Wednesday that Mr. Singh had now written to the Jakarta Post withdrawing his allegations.

The paper quoted Mr. Singh's letter, which has not yet been published by the Jakarta Post, as saying: "I admit that it was a gross error on my part and apologize for the negative impression created."

Mr. Singh could not be reached for comment on Wednesday.

Last month the attorney general pressed contempt of court charges against Christopher Lingle, an American professor formerly at the National University of Singapore, and officials of the International Herald Tribune, for a piece Mr. Lingle wrote in the Oct. 7 edition.

A high court hearing is scheduled for Jan. 9 on this case. Senior Minister Lee Kuan Yew is also suing Mr. Lingle and newspaper officials for libel over the same article.

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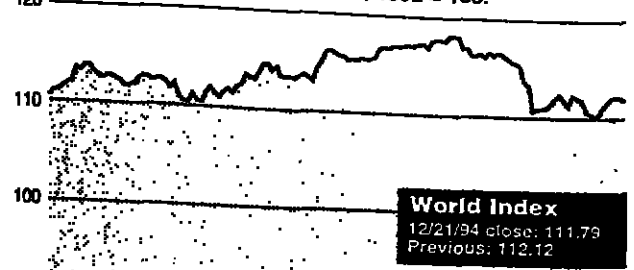








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Approx. weighting: 32%  
Close: 124.39 Prev: 124.81

**Europe**  
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Close: 113.06 Prev: 113.30

**North America**  
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Close: 95.36 Prev: 95.65

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Approx. weighting: 5%  
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Energy	112.29	113.10	-0.72	Capital Goods	112.85	112.59	+0.23
Utilities	121.67	125.15	-2.82	Raw Materials	129.78	129.79	-0.02
Finance	112.86	113.17	-0.27	Consumer Goods	103.12	102.77	+0.34
Services	110.65	111.28	-0.57	Miscellaneous	115.90	116.17	-0.23

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## Inside Intel: Saga of Chip Switch

### Chief Says 'I Didn't Know the Scope of the Problem'

By John Markoff

**SAN FRANCISCO** — It was during the weekend after Thanksgiving that Paul Otellini, Intel Corp.'s senior vice president for worldwide sales, first realized that his company had a crisis on its hands.

Customers were angry about reports of a flaw in the company's Pentium chip that caused errors in some division calculations.

Even as he was discussing the problem with his boss, Andrew S. Grove, the president and chief executive of Intel, a message was coming out of Mr. Otellini's home facsimile machine, his computer was receiving electronic mail and his cellular phone was ringing. It was at that moment, he said, that his wife threw up her hands and walked out of the room.

"I thought to myself, 'Thank God, I don't have another phone line,'" he said.

As plugged in as they were, Intel officials were out of touch with the new consumer market they had cultivated. They had based a big advertising campaign on the "Intel Inside" theme, seeking to make their chips a household name.

Inside Intel, however, executives had not prepared themselves for the new obligations and responsibilities that came with being a consumer-products company. The story of the past month at Intel is one of the re-education of a high-technology company.

One immediate result of the teleconferencing after Thanksgiving was that Mr. Grove composed an apology to be

posted on a computer bulletin board on the Internet. On that web, Intel was under broad attack for not having disclosed the Pentium's problems when the company discovered them last summer.

Because he was at home and had no direct Internet access, Mr. Grove asked an Intel scientist, Richard Wirt, to post his message from Mr. Wirt's home computer network account. But because it bore Mr. Wirt's electronic address, the note's authenticity was challenged, which only added to the fury of the Internet attacks on Intel.

At 8 A.M. the following Monday, inside the company's headquarters in San

ta Clara, California, Intel executives set to work on the crisis the way they attacked all large problems — like an engineering problem, Mr. Otellini recalled.

"It was a classic Intelian approach to solving any big problem," he said. "We broke it down into smaller parts. That was comforting."

During the following days the committee grew to several dozen Intel employees, drawn from all parts of the company. Each day there would be an hour-long meeting beginning at 8 A.M.

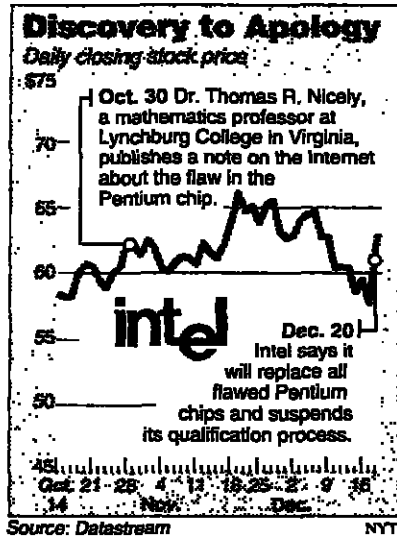
During those sessions, participants received stacks of photocopies of the day's newspaper articles about the Pentium problem and executives were briefed from reports culled from Intel's sales representatives and from the customer hotline that had been set up.

The executives would then adjourn, devoting the rest of the workday to Intel's regular business. But each afternoon at 5 P.M., another meeting would be convened and those went much longer — sometimes well into the night.

Throughout the next two weeks, the company continued to believe that its customers were listening to its explanation of the Pentium's computational errors were so infrequent that ordinary users did not need to worry.

Mr. Grove was struck by the way some of his best customers — large computer retailers and manufacturers — formed ranks and expressed their solidarity.

"I don't normally talk with managers of retail chains as a matter of course," he



Source: Datastream

See INTEL, Page 10

## EU Plans to Liberalize Cable TV Laws

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BRUSSELS** — The European Commission said Wednesday it planned legislation to ensure that cable television networks can carry multimedia and other telecommunications services across the European Union by Jan. 1, 1996.

It said cable operators should be free to offer services including home banking, interactive video games, home alarms and mobile communications with-

out being hampered by national laws that restrict them to one-way broadcasting.

"Liberalizing access to cable infrastructure should permit a lowering of costs and a significant increase in the amount of capacity available for new services," the commission said.

But the proposal stops short of allowing cable television operators to offer telephone services, which some analysts said would be the most lucrative business for cable TV companies.

The commission did set a

deadline of Jan. 1, 1996, for liberalizing all telecommunications infrastructure, including telephone services, in most countries. So far, Britain is the only member of the European Union that allows cable TV networks to carry basic phone service.

The proposal put forth Wednesday would considerably cut costs for companies wishing to provide multimedia services because access to cable company networks is "up to 10 times cheaper" than for state-owned telecommunications mono-

polies, said Karel Van Miert, the competition commissioner.

Mr. Van Miert said that Denmark and Belgium were among countries opposing rapid liberalization of telecommunications but that he did not expect major political obstacles.

The percentage of EU households that subscribe to cable television service ranges from none in Italy and Greece to 95.5 percent in Belgium and 86.4 percent in the Netherlands, the commission said.

(Reuters, AFX, Bloomberg)

## Plunging Peso Stirs Doubts About Mexico

By Tim Golden

**MEXICO CITY** — Mexico's economic stability was threatened Wednesday as the peso came under heavy pressure after a 15 percent devaluation on Tuesday, interest rates soared and the values of Mexican stocks plunged.

The panic subsided by the early afternoon, with major stock indexes regaining more than half of the nearly 11 percent that they fell in the course of the morning. The peso also recovered slightly against the dollar.

But the episode represented a debacle for President Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León just three weeks after his inauguration. It also left sharp doubts among investors and economists about the viability of an economic strategy that has depended on the inflow of foreign capital to cover huge shortfalls in Mexico's trade and other accounts.

"This has been a major crisis of confidence in the Mexican government," said Geoffrey E. J. Dennis, head of Latin American equity research at Bear, Stearns & Co. in New York. "They may well be able to handle it. But we've not had an adequate explanation of why they did the devaluation, so we don't know that they won't do it again."

The Bolsa stock index finished down 3.1 percent, at 2,203.67 points, after being down nearly 11 percent in early trading. The dollar rose to 3.9870 pesos from 3.9750 pesos Tuesday. On Monday, it was worth just 3.4620 pesos.

Mexico's central bank raised short-term interest rates Wednesday to try to support the currency, and the move drew funds away from equities as rates on 28-day Mexican treasury bills, known as Cetes, rose 2.25 percentage points, to 16 percent.

The government has backed

away from both the economic policy pursued by former President Carlos Salinas de Gortari and the promises of new government spending and lower interest rates with which Mr. Zedillo won election in August.

Like his predecessor, Mr. Zedillo had expressed confidence that a projected deficit of more than \$30 billion in Mexico's current account, the broadest measure of its trade, could be handled even if interest rates fell and spending rose. Just last Thursday, the new finance minister, Jaime Serra Puche, had also vowed that a devaluation was not in the offing.

In briefings for investors Wednesday, however, government officials acknowledged at least implicitly that the pressures felt on Mexico's financial markets throughout the year were the result of a fundamental weakness in the economy. They promised to address the problem by cutting spending, scaling back loans to private companies for imports and raising interest rates.

Investors were only partially reassured by the government's statement, Bloomberg Business News reported.

"Everyone is trying to get through the same door — out," Ron Villa, an equity trader at the Mexican brokerage Inver, Casa de Bolsa SA told Bloomberg in Houston.

### Aid Approved for Haiti

The International Development Association approved a \$40 million emergency credit for Haiti on Tuesday and said the funds could begin flowing before year-end, Reuters reported from Washington.

The World Bank plans a meeting in January in Paris to seek more aid for Haiti, as part of an 18-month, \$660 million plan to help the country establish democracy.

## INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

### Fancy Footwork by a Couple of Giants

#### Xerox Finds New Niche Spring in AT&T's Step

By John Holusha

**LEESBURG, Virginia** — John Nelson and a dozen fellow middle-level executives sit in a classroom at Xerox Corp.'s training center here, earnestly studying the digital future. In all-day sessions at the modern complex in the hills of Virginia, they listen to lectures on the new technology and computer-age sales tactics. The training program lasts a week, and this group of Xerox students seems to be getting the message.

Mr. Nelson, a district business manager in Hartford, Connecticut, and his colleagues speak fluently of "digital solutions" in business and the need for the copier company to "capture the benefits of digital technology."

This corporate re-education is a critical step in Xerox's strategy to bring its copier business into the computer revolution. Clearly, the days of simply selling copiers and then enjoying the annuity income from continuing sales of paper, toner and service are rapidly receding.

Today, when an office worker wants a few copies of a memo or letter, the person is as likely to push the "print" button on a personal computer as to walk over to a copying machine.

The case of PC printing is just one example of the inroads digital technology has made in the office. Xerox has not only recognized the necessity of overhauling its electromechanical machines. It is pursuing an ambitious plan to digitize the corporate world's paperwork, trying to capture much of the business market for copying and printing.

To signal the shift, Xerox is now calling itself "The Document Company" — no more copier machine maker — and has adopted a new corporate symbol, a single X partly printed in digital-style squares.

The strategy began in 1990, when Xerox introduced mammoth machines called DocuTechs, which cost as much as

By Mike Mills

**ASKING RIDGE, New Jersey** — No wonder AT&T Corp. is feeling like Superman these days. It has been more than a decade since Judge Harold Greene broke up its old monopoly, but the company is finally seeing the payoff for adjusting to a competitive world.

Consider this array of accomplishments in 1994:

- More than a million new customers for long-distance service, the first annual net gain since the Bell telephone monopoly was broken up 11 years ago.
- America's largest cellular telephone system, which AT&T purchased in September for \$11.5 billion.
- A series of new partnerships and mergers to enhance AT&T's technology and market base. The allies include other U.S. giants such as Lotus Development Corp., Intel Corp. and Xerox Corp., as well as video-game and information-services providers and telephone companies in other countries.

Through acquisitions, layoffs and a wrenching change in corporate culture (the old promise of lifetime employment is long gone), AT&T has become a very different company from the one that was born at 12:01 A.M. on New Year's Day 1984, when Judge Greene's order to dismember the Bell Telephone System took effect.

Executives working in AT&T's sprawling, pagoda-style headquarters here in New Jersey exude a sense of confidence and excitement more typical of small Silicon Valley software companies.

"It's an attitudinal change," Chairman Robert E. Allen said. "It's about being more aggressive."

Now Mr. Allen is looking onto a broader horizon: fulfilling AT&T's long-held, and often frustrated, vision of using its vast global resources in computing, equipment manufacturing, software production and switching capability to become

See PHONE, Page 11

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	Per \$	Per £	Per ¥	Per Sfr	Per DM	Per Ffr	Per Lfr	Per Pfr	Per Scd
Australia	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Canada	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
France	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
Germany	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93
Italy	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Japan	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136
Netherlands	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
Spain	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64
Sweden	8.46	8.46	8.46	8.46	8.46	8.46	8.46	8.46	8.46
Switzerland	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
Taiwan	24.63	24.63	24.63	24.63	24.63	24.63	24.63	24.63	24.63
UK	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
US	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	10 years
London	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Frankfurt	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Paris	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Brussels	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Amsterdam	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Zurich	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Basel	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Geneva	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Madrid	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50

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## MARKET DIARY

Shares Rebound  
On Profit Outlook

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches  
NEW YORK — U.S. stocks rallied Wednesday after two days of losses and optimism that growth in corporate profits would accelerate.

Gains in software, retailing, semiconductor and financial stocks fueled the advance.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 34.65 points, to

Advancing stocks outpaced decliners by a 5-to-3 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange, where volume expanded to 378.81 million shares, up from 325.53 million on Tuesday.

Shares of Intel rose for a second day, climbing 1 1/2 to 62 1/2 after adding 37 1/16 on Tuesday. The company bowed to criticism Wednesday and said it would replace its defective Pentium computer chips at no cost.

Optimism about earnings helped fuel the gain in software stocks. Oracle surged 3 1/2 to 42 1/2 after reporting last Tuesday that second-quarter net income rose 51 percent on record sales.

Microsoft also staged a recovery, climbing 1 1/2 to 61 1/2, after the company said it would delay release of its Windows 95 operating system until August. It had fallen sharply on Tuesday.

Elsewhere in the sector, Motorola surged 2 1/2 to 57 1/2 and IBM climbed 2 1/2 to 73 1/2.

Retail stocks rallied as well, as some investors said the drop in share prices on concern about holiday sales was overdone. Sears, Roebuck climbed 1 1/2 to 46 1/2, while Dayton-Hudson rose 2 to 76 1/2.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

## U.S. Stocks

3,801.80, and at one point had advanced as much as 50.47 points.

Two rounds of computer-guided buy programs added 23.5 points to the average, according to Birinyi Associates. The 50-point gain triggered the New York Stock Exchange's "downward" rule, curbing some trades in connection with stock-index arbitrage, for the first time since Oct. 28.

"All the liquidation pressure was over a week ago, and there is no serious selling interest," said Michael Metz, market strategist at Oppenheimer. "This is creating something of a supply vacuum, which is allowing the stock market to lift."

Dollar Gains as Money  
Returns From Mexico

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches  
NEW YORK — Financial turmoil in Mexico and a round of speculative dollar buying against European currencies jolted the foreign-exchange market out of pre-Christmas sluggishness Wednesday, pushing the U.S. currency higher.

The dollar finished at 1.5806

in Latin American markets, analysts said. That heightened currency expectations for a rally in American securities if those funds are repatriated.

Traders said a rally in U.S. stock markets also helped the dollar.

The Federal Reserve Board's failure to raise interest rates Tuesday after its policy-making Open Market Committee met did not dent the dollar's value.

"There was really no reaction to the lack of Fed action, because no action was expected," said Kevin Weir, vice president of foreign exchange sales at ABN-Amro Bank in Chicago.

Many currency traders instead are expecting the central bank to raise rates at the end of January.

In Germany, meanwhile, the Bundesbank council will meet Thursday for the last time this year, and analysts said they expected the central bank to leave interest rates unchanged.

(Bloomberg, AP)



Source: J.A.S.O.N.D. 1984

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	+1 1/2
Microsoft	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	+1 1/2
Oracle	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	+3 1/2
Motorola	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	+2 1/2
IBM	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	+1 1/2
Microsoft	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	+1 1/2
Oracle	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	+3 1/2
Motorola	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	+2 1/2

NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Intel	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	+1 1/2
Microsoft	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	+1 1/2
Oracle	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	+3 1/2
Motorola	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	+2 1/2

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	+1 1/2
Microsoft	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	+1 1/2
Oracle	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	+3 1/2
Motorola	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	+2 1/2

Market Sales

NYSE	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	1,000,000	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	+1 1/2
Microsoft	500,000	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	+1 1/2
Oracle	250,000	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	+3 1/2
Motorola	150,000	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	+2 1/2

## Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	3,801.80	3,801.80	3,801.80	+34.65
Indust.	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Transp.	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Chem.	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Metals	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Elect.	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Tele.	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Health	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Food	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Textile	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Auto	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Other	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00

## Standard &amp; Poor's Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indust.	548.49	548.49	+1.85
Transp.	548.49	548.49	+1.85
Chem.	548.49	548.49	+1.85
Metals	548.49	548.49	+1.85
Elect.	548.49	548.49	+1.85
Tele.	548.49	548.49	+1.85
Health	548.49	548.49	+1.85
Food	548.49	548.49	+1.85
Textile	548.49	548.49	+1.85
Auto	548.49	548.49	+1.85
Other	548.49	548.49	+1.85

## NYSE Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	247.77	247.77	+1.14
Indust.	247.77	247.77	+1.14
Transp.	247.77	247.77	+1.14
Chem.	247.77	247.77	+1.14
Metals	247.77	247.77	+1.14
Elect.	247.77	247.77	+1.14
Tele.	247.77	247.77	+1.14
Health	247.77	247.77	+1.14
Food	247.77	247.77	+1.14
Textile	247.77	247.77	+1.14
Auto	247.77	247.77	+1.14
Other	247.77	247.77	+1.14

## NASDAQ Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	734.44	734.44	+8.15
Indust.	734.44	734.44	+8.15
Transp.	734.44	734.44	+8.15
Chem.	734.44	734.44	+8.15
Metals	734.44	734.44	+8.15
Elect.	734.44	734.44	+8.15
Tele.	734.44	734.44	+8.15
Health	734.44	734.44	+8.15
Food	734.44	734.44	+8.15
Textile	734.44	734.44	+8.15
Auto	734.44	734.44	+8.15
Other	734.44	734.44	+8.15

## AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	427.93	427.93	+2.43
Indust.	427.93	427.93	+2.43
Transp.	427.93	427.93	+2.43
Chem.	427.93	427.93	+2.43
Metals	427.93	427.93	+2.43
Elect.	427.93	427.93	+2.43
Tele.	427.93	427.93	+2.43
Health	427.93	427.93	+2.43
Food	427.93	427.93	+2.43
Textile	427.93	427.93	+2.43
Auto	427.93	427.93	+2.43
Other	427.93	427.93	+2.43

## Dow Jones Bond Averages

High	Low	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	94.84	94.84	-0.07
100 Bonds	94.84	94.84	-0.07
10 Bonds	94.84	94.84	-0.07

## NYSE Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
1,123	1,123	1,123
1,123	1,123	1,123
1,123	1,123	1,123

## AMEX Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
1,123	1,123	1,123
1,123	1,123	1,123
1,123	1,123	1,123

## NASDAQ Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
1,123	1,123	1,123
1,123	1,123	1,123
1,123	1,123	1,123

## Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Crude oil	27.18	27.18
Gold	380.00	380.00
Silver	1.10	1.10
Platinum	1,000.00	1,000.00
Palladium	1,000.00	1,000.00
Copper	1.50	1.50
Aluminum	1.00	1.00
Zinc	1.00	1.00
Nickel	1.00	1.00
Lead	1.00	1.00
Tin	1.00	1.00
Antimony	1.00	1.00
Vanadium	1.00	1.00
Chromium	1.00	1.00
Manganese	1.00	1.00
Iron	1.00	1.00
Steel	1.00	1.00
Coal	1.00	1.00
Gas	1.00	1.00
Oil	1.00	1.00
Electricity	1.00	1.00
Water	1.00	1.00
Wheat	1.00	1.00
Corn	1.00	1.00
Soybeans	1.00	1.00
Beans	1.00	1.00
Flour	1.00	1.00
Sugar	1.00	1.00
Coffee	1.00	1.00
Tea	1.00	1.00
Cocoa	1.00	1.00
Rubber	1.00	1.00
Latex	1.00	1.00
Gold	1.00	1.00
Silver	1.00	1.00
Platinum	1.00	1.00
Palladium	1.00	1.00
Copper	1.00	1.00
Aluminum	1.00	1.00
Zinc	1.00	1.00
Nickel	1.00	1.00
Lead	1.00	1.00
Tin	1.00	1.00
Antimony	1.00	1.00
Vanadium	1.00	1.00
Chromium	1.00	1.00
Manganese	1.00	1.00
Iron	1.00	1.00
Steel	1.00	1.00
Coal	1.00	1.00
Gas	1.00	1.00
Oil	1.00	1.00
Electricity	1.00	1.00
Water	1.00	1.00
Wheat	1.00	1.00
Corn	1.00	1.00
Soybeans	1.00	1.00
Beans	1.00	1.00
Flour	1.00	1.00
Sugar	1.00	1.00
Coffee	1.00	1.00
Tea	1.00	1.00
Cocoa	1.00	1.00
Rubber	1.00	1.00
Latex	1.00	1.00

## EUROPEAN FUTURES

Month	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Dec	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Jan	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Feb	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Mar	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Apr	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
May	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Jun	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Jul	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Aug	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Sep	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Oct	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Nov	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Dec	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00

## Financial

High	Low	Settle	Chg.
3-MONTH LIBOR	5.00	5.00	+0.01
6-MONTH LIBOR	5.00	5.00	+0.01
9-MONTH LIBOR	5.00	5.00	+0.01
12-MONTH LIBOR	5.00	5.00	+0.01

## Stock Indexes

SP500 - pts of 100 pct				
Dec	92.50	92.55	92.56	+ 0.01
Mar	92.72	92.60	92.79	+ 0.16
Jun	92.05	91.94	92.01	+ 0.06
Sep	91.54	91.47	91.52	+ 0.03
Dec	91.25	91.21	91.25	+ 0.04
Mar	91.07	91.04	91.07	Unch.
Jun	90.98	90.95	90.98	Unch.
Jun	90.95	90.91	90.95	+ 0.02



## Crédit Lyonnais Sells Its Stake In Italian Bank

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
PARIS — Crédit Lyonnais said Wednesday that it was consolidating its Italian banking operations and that it would sell its 57.3 percent stake in Banca Lombarda to Credito Agrario Bresciano.

The French bank, which had an aggressive expansion program in Europe before financial problems forced it to retrench, said Credito Agrario Bresciano paid about 650 million French

francs (\$120 million) for the stake.

Crédit Lyonnais said the sale would be completed after approval from government regulatory authorities. The state-run French bank said it planned to concentrate its Italian banking operations in another bank, Credito Bergamasco, "in the course of 1995."

Crédit Lyonnais became the largest single shareholder of Credito Bergamasco in May 1989. Credito Bergamasco is due to merge with Banco San Marco next year.

But some analysts have predicted a wave of bank mergers in Italy and said Credito Bergamasco could find itself a takeover target.

Those predictions followed Credito Italiano SpA's drive to take over Credito Romagnolo SpA. Italian's bid ignited two other bids for the Bologna-based Romagnolo, and analysts said consolidation in the Italian banking industry was overdue.

Crédit Lyonnais posted a loss of 4.5 billion francs in the first half of this year. But the bank has said that it hopes to post a net profit in 1995, when it expects that past liabilities will no longer weigh on its core commercial banking operations.

Jean Peyrelevade, the chairman of Crédit Lyonnais, made the prediction this fall, saying he believed the bank had managed to overcome its worst problems. (Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP)

## GATT Head Stays Extra 10 Weeks

GENEVA — Peter Sutherland, head of the GATT trade body, confirmed Wednesday that he had agreed to serve until March 15 as the first chief of the new World Trade Organization. But he made clear that he was staying on in a caretaker capacity only to allow trading powers to break a deadlocked race between three official candidates. Renato Ruggiero, a former Italian trade minister, leads the pack, according to delegates, followed by South Korea's trade minister, Kim Chul-sun, and former President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico. Mr. Sutherland's extension, aimed at smoothing the transition when the WTO is set up Jan. 1, was to be approved by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade late Wednesday.

## Telekom Complaints Ring True

### Phone Fraud Inquiry Doesn't Surprise Some Germans

By Brandon Mitchener  
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — News that German authorities are investigating employees of the German state phone company and organized crime collaborators for phone fraud came as no surprise to Doris Belz.

For two and a half years, Mrs. Belz has led a campaign against Deutsche Telekom's insistence that its phone system was flawless and that strange jumps in phone bills were the fault of its customers.

Because German phone bills are not routinely itemized, Telekom for years has been able to demand payment without proof that its customers actually placed the calls for which they were billed.

Mrs. Belz got involved after receiving a bill in 1992 for 1,200 Deutsche marks (\$763). Telekom asked her whether anyone in her family had been dialing long-distance "party lines," a euphemism for phone sex services.

"I was enraged that we had no way to prove our innocence and was sure I wasn't alone," said Mrs. Belz, who started a nonprofit group called Interest Group Against Exaggerated Telephone Bills. The group has since collected more than 5,000 complaints from Telekom customers, including more than 1,500 cases with documentation of claims, including itemized bills.

"We have unexplainable cases where the same number abroad was sometimes dialed again and again without pause, sometimes all night long or while people were on vacation," she said. "We warned Telekom that organized crime must be involved, but the company was so sure of itself that they didn't want to hear it. They slept on it for a long long time."

During the past two weeks, German authorities have conducted searches nationwide and interrogated dozens of suspects, including Telekom employees.

Telekom dropped its initial objection to suggestions that Telekom employees might be involved after at least two em-

ployees, who were arrested in Braun-schweig, confessed to manipulating Telekom's phone lines for personal gain.

Mrs. Belz said there was certain to be a "snowball effect" as searches continued, suspects confessed and Telekom customers, encouraged by reports of widespread abuse, came forward with more stories of sky-high telephone bills that defied rational explanation.

Ursula Simon, a prosecutor in Co-

**'The German telephone network is a hacker's mecca.'**

Kim Schmitz, a former hacker turned consultant

logne who is coordinating the investigation, told the newsweekly Focus, "We've just begun an extensive investigation the end of which is not yet in sight."

But while Telekom admits it is theoretically possible to abuse its extensive network, it still maintains there is no proof that outside interference has run up any individual customer's phone bill.

"There are no indications, either in the prosecutor's investigation or our own, that customers were bilked in these cases," said Klaus Czerwinsky, a Telekom spokesman.

The company continues to describe its system as secure except for "isolated cases" involving "technical problems" exploited with "criminal energy."

Kim Schmitz, a former Munich hacker turned consultant, told Telekom in a letter Sept. 9 of six methods that hackers and employees were using to bilk Telekom and its customers. Far from denying his allegations, the company replied that its technicians had found "no new aspects" in his letter.

"The German telephone network is a

hacker's mecca," said Mr. Schmitz, who also goes by the code-name Kimbel. "The damage probably goes into the billions of marks, not just 500 million."

"The customer always pays in the end," he said.

Over the last two years, seven German courts have turned the tables on Telekom. One ordered it to repay an elderly couple 2,100 DM after they had refused to pay their bill unless Telekom could prove it had provided the service for which it had billed them — which it could not.

Because the current investigation became public, politicians from Germany's two main parties have proposed making Telekom give all its customers itemized bills. Itemized bills now cost extra, and few people request them.

Despite its other denials, Telekom confirms that complaints about high phone bills have doubled since controversial long-distance phone services were legalized three years ago.

In one common scam, companies that operate out of the Netherlands or Britain offer phone sex services based in the Netherlands Antilles or the Bahamas. Calls to the Caribbean — often made by automated dialing devices attached to the phone lines of individuals or companies just long enough to establish a connection — generate revenue for the foreign company.

One industry insider said the fraud involved "astronomical sums."

Mr. Schmitz, the Munich consultant, said most of the damage involved isolated incidents that were difficult to detect.

In his letter to Telekom, he wrote: "Calls are placed from nearly every long-distance switching station, and colleagues generally know it. On one chat system in Chile there's a virtual Telekom confessional where workers talk openly about the possibilities of manipulation. Judging by the substance of the conversations, the bills are always paid by Telekom customers."

## Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2300	3300	2200
2100	3100	2000
1900	2900	1800
1700	2700	1600
1500	2500	1400
1300	2300	1200
1100	2100	1000
900	1900	800
700	1700	600
500	1500	400
300	1300	200
100	1100	0

Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam AEX		413.25	410.64	+0.66
Brussels Stock Index		7,173.24	7,174.50	-0.02
Frankfurt DAX		2,086.66	2,079.93	+0.32
Frankfurt FAZ		780.59	778.09	+0.32
Helsinki HEX		1,799.63	1,814.29	-0.84
London Financial Times 30		2,356.20	2,349.90	+0.27
London FTSE 100		3,070.40	3,058.10	+0.40
Madrid General Index		291.82	294.46	-0.90
Milan MBTEL		10,023.00	9,865.00	+1.60
Paris CAC 40		1,940.89	1,924.72	+0.84
Stockholm Alfaensvaerden		1,844.40	1,846.52	-0.11
Vienna ATX Index		1,045.19	1,035.51	+0.95
Zurich SBS		927.53	921.52	+0.65

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

- Lufthansa AG said its operating earnings would cover its planned dividend for this year, which would be the company's first payout since 1989.
- Lloyd's of London must pay £80 million (\$125 million) to compensate for losses incurred by the backers in the Gooda Walker syndicate, a court ruled Wednesday. Many traditional backers of the insurance market are quitting, but new institutional investors are filling the gap, Lloyd's said.
- Acciai Speciali Terni SpA's sale to a German-Italian consortium led by Krupp Hoeche Stahl AG has won approval from the European Commission.
- Caisse des Dépôts & Consignations said the 22 cable television systems in its COM-DEV unit would be sold to Lyonnaisse des Eaux's Lyonnaisse Communications unit and France Telecom.
- France's trade surplus widened to 11.28 billion francs (\$2 billion) in October from 9.07 billion francs in September, while consumer inflation slowed to 1.6 percent in November from 1.7 percent in October.

Bloomberg, AFP, Reuters

## PHONE: AT&T, Shedding Old Habits, Positions Itself for New Market

Continued from Page 9

the ultimate networking company. The future AT&T wants to handle every communications need, from home entertainment to wireless video conference calls.

The company even says it might get back into local telephone service, if regulatory barriers are eased in the near future.

While most communications and computer companies talk about delivering tomorrow's cornucopia of interactive video communicating, shopping and education, AT&T may be the company best positioned to do it.

AT&T already has all the right stuff: computer hardware, software, wireless technologies, local and wide-area computer networks, telephone systems, video conferencing, on-line services, computer games, document distribution. The company's goal is to put it all together.

"AT&T, in our opinion, has emerged as the only company in the world with all the pieces to the telecommunications/data processing puzzle," George Reed-Dellinger, an analyst for NatWest Securities Corp., said in a recent report.

But even AT&T's boosters caution that the downsizing and corporate culture revolution still have a way to go. There's still a bit of old Ma Bell — the comfortable, regulated monopoly — in the new company.

Still, AT&T has been hailed in recent years as one of the few large U.S. corporations to make a credible showing against their more nimble, and often smaller, foreign and domestic rivals.

For this Justice Greene's divestiture order deserves much of the credit. It forced AT&T to respond to challenges at home, from the likes of MCI Communications

Corp. and Sprint Corp., while also taking on Siemens AG, Northern Telecom Inc. and other international players in the worldwide equipment market.

But it was Mr. Allen, when he was chief executive, who really made the new AT&T work.

He was promoted after the death in 1988 of chairman James Olson. Right about that time, MCI and Sprint were zooming ahead, installing high-capacity fiber-optic cables while AT&T was stuck with its largely copper system.

Mr. Allen immediately took a \$7 billion write-off to upgrade the network. He also moved to reorganize the company into self-sustaining business units and hired marketing wizards from such companies as PepsiCo Inc., Microsoft Corp., RJR Nabisco Holdings Corp. and even MCI.

"Bob allows deviants in his family," said Joseph Nacchio, president of the consumer long-distance operation and a longtime AT&T employee.

"He doesn't turn the asylum over to the inmates. But he allows the right degree of freedom with the right degree of governance."

Mr. Allen's moves quickly bore fruit: The \$12 billion business unit — which sells phone systems, private switches, business software and add-ons such as voice mail — became profitable for the first time in 1992.

In addition, AT&T's acquisition of McCaw Cellular Communications Inc. this year gave it instant ownership of the largest player in the fastest-growing segment of the communications industry.

The \$11.5 billion that AT&T paid for McCaw stunned some analysts, but AT&T countered by pointing to McCaw's numbers: \$2.2 billion in 1993 sales and an annual customer growth rate of 30 percent to 40 percent.

McCaw President James Barksdale said AT&T's financial backing would give him flexibility to penetrate further into the consumer cellular market. Meanwhile, AT&T is bidding aggressively on a handful of federal licenses to offer wireless services in major cities in which McCaw lacks a presence.

The McCaw deal dwarfed AT&T's 1991 acquisition of NCR Corp. for \$7.5 billion, in which the company literally bought its way into the computer industry after failing in several attempts to create its own presence.

The NCR acquisition never produced the "synergies" AT&T had sought. But AT&T seems to have learned that — in the computer industry, at least — it is not necessary to swallow the competition whole just to have a piece of the action.

This year AT&T has tried a different approach. Early in 1994, it signed a marketing and development agreement to make Lotus's widely used Lotus Notes software available to businesses on AT&T's public networks.

While the Lotus venture did not get much press attention, John Petrillo, AT&T business unit president, said it marked what promises to be the next focal point for the entire company: bringing the power of desktop software to the public telephone/data network for all sizes of business to use.

## XEROX: Copier Maker Creates New Identity in Age of PC-Based Printing

Continued from Page 9

\$300,000 each. They scan paper documents and convert them into the 0s and 1s of digital code. Once in digital form, the coded text or pictures can be easily stored, modified, printed or sent over computer networks.

The DocuTechs have proved a success, with sales expected to reach \$1.5 billion this year. Yet Xerox still depends on traditional stand-alone copiers for 80 percent of its core, nonfinancial-services revenue of more than \$14 billion. By 2005, the company predicts, digital products will account for the majority of its business.

To help get there, Xerox has introduced a flurry of new digital printers, copiers and scanners in recent months. The company has also introduced software, which it calls the Document Services Platform, to link its machines over computer networks, allowing them to communicate with each other and with the machines made by other companies.

Today, analysts say Xerox should be in a strong position to push its high-tech plans because it has put its own house in order. For years, the fear at the company's headquarters in Stamford, Connecticut, had been that something would replace dry copying as thoroughly as xerography obliterated the

messy, wet systems that preceded it.

In fact, the real threat came in the 1970s from companies such as Canon Inc. and Ricoh Co., beating Xerox in its own ballgame. In the 1980s, after losing business to Japanese rivals, Xerox made big strides in improving its quality and lowering its production costs.

So the company has managed to confine the Japanese competition to smaller copiers, and Xerox remains the dominant supplier of large machines, which are more profitable. Today, the company is acknowledged to have the broadest product line in the business, ranging from simple copiers and fax machines costing \$300 to high-speed printers capable of printing, collating and binding books at close to \$300,000.

Yet when its copier business appeared to be faltering in the 1980s, Xerox made a foray into insurance and other financial services. "It was an unprofitable distraction," said Jack L. Kelly, an analyst for Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Now, Xerox is gradually trying to sell off its insurance business, and concentrating on moving into the computer age with its basic business — which, properly managed, is a lucrative business indeed.

Last year Xerox's core nonfinancial-services business earned

\$620 million, or \$5.46 a share before special charges reflecting the costs of a restructuring program aimed at reducing its work force by 10,000.

This year, analysts estimate the company will earn \$6.70 a share, and the consensus is that will rise to \$8.30 a share next year.

To broaden the potential market for its document-imaging technology, Xerox has formed alliances with a bevy of computer software and service companies, including Microsoft Corp., Novell Inc., Sun Microsystems Inc., EDS Corp., Lotus Development Corp., International Business Machines Corp. and Hewlett-Packard Co.

These projects are intended to ensure that Xerox offerings work with those of other vendors. As is so common in today's computer business, some of the alliance partners, such as IBM and Hewlett-Packard, are also competitors.

The Xerox digital strategy will make it more like a computer company. Xerox has a rich legacy in the computer industry

— a curious blend of innovation and failure.

Once, Xerox had visions of becoming a computer company. Roughly 25 years ago, its executives searched almost frantically for a computer company to buy. It even made a bid for Digital Equipment Co. Eventually, Xerox did purchase a computer maker, Scientific Data Systems, but that quickly turned into a financial millstone.

Later, in the 1970s, Xerox developed the first personal computer with a mouse and icon-based software at its Palo Alto Research Center, known as Xerox PARC.

Time, Xerox executives hope they have found a formula for success by working hand-in-hand with the computer industry instead of competing toe-to-toe in it.

"The most important thing to understand is that our strategy now is fundamentally different than our digital strategies of the past," said Peter van Cuylenberg, a computer industry veteran Xerox hired last year to manage its leap into information networks.

# NBP

## THE DENOMINATION OF THE POLISH ZLOTY

### COMMUNIQUE OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF POLAND

The National Bank of Poland announces that on the basis of the Act of 7th July 1994 on the denomination of the zloty ("Dziennik Ustaw - Polish Journal of Laws No. 84, item 386), starting from 1st January 1995, 0:00 hours, the Polish zloty shall be denominated in the relation: 10,000: 1. This means that starting from that date all property rights, as well as pecuniary liabilities and receivables which arise before 1st January 1995 and payable after that date, shall be subject to conversion in the above mentioned relation. At the same time, new exchange rates shall be established according to the above mentioned conversion coefficient.

As a result of this denomination, new currency signs shall be introduced into circulation: 1 grosz, 2 grosze, 5 groszy, 10 groszy, 20 groszy, 50 groszy, 1 zloty, 2 zloty, 5 zlotych, and banknotes: 10 zlotych, 20 zlotych, 50 zlotych, 100 zlotych, 200 zlotych.

The National Bank of Poland would like to draw your attention to two facts resulting from the content of the above mentioned act:

- 1) for two years, i.e. from 1st Jan. 1995 to 31st Dec. 1996 currency signs which are not withdrawn from circulation until 31st December 1994 shall function simultaneously with the newly introduced ones and shall be treated as legal tender having equal rights,
- 2) from 1st January 1995 retail prices of goods and services and values of payments shall be announced to the public in the old and the new nominal values.

Warsaw, 22nd December 1994

The President  
of the National Bank of Poland  
(H. Gronkiewicz-Waltz)

Table of conversion equivalents of nominal values of monetary signs introduced into circulation from 1st January 1995 and nominal values which are legal tender before that date

#### COINS

1 grosz	=	100 zlotych (old)
2 grosze	=	200 zlotych (old)
5 groszy	=	500 zlotych (old)
10 groszy	=	1,000 zlotych (old)
20 groszy	=	2,000 zlotych (old)
50 groszy	=	5,000 zlotych (old)
1 zloty	=	10,000 zlotych (old)
2 zloty	=	20,000 zlotych (old)
5 zlotych	=	50,000 zlotych (old)

#### BANKNOTES

10 zlotych	=	100,000 zlotych (old)
20 zlotych	=	200,000 zlotych (old)
50 zlotych	=	500,000 zlotych (old)
100 zlotych	=	1,000,000 zlotych (old)
200 zlotych	=	2,000,000 zlotych (old)

- 1 Banknotes with the nominal value of 20 zlotych shall not have their conversion equivalents because the old nominal value of 200 thousand zlotych in 1991 was withdrawn from the currency circulation.
- 2 & 3 New banknotes with the nominal value of 100 zlotych and 200 zlotych shall be introduced to currency circulation in the first half of 1995. Until that time only their equivalents with old nominal values shall be used (1,000,000 zlotych and 2,000,000 zlotych).

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### Wednesday's Closing

**Wednesday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month		High Low Stock		Div	Yld	PE	Stk	High Low Latest Close	
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
3	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
4	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
5	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
6	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
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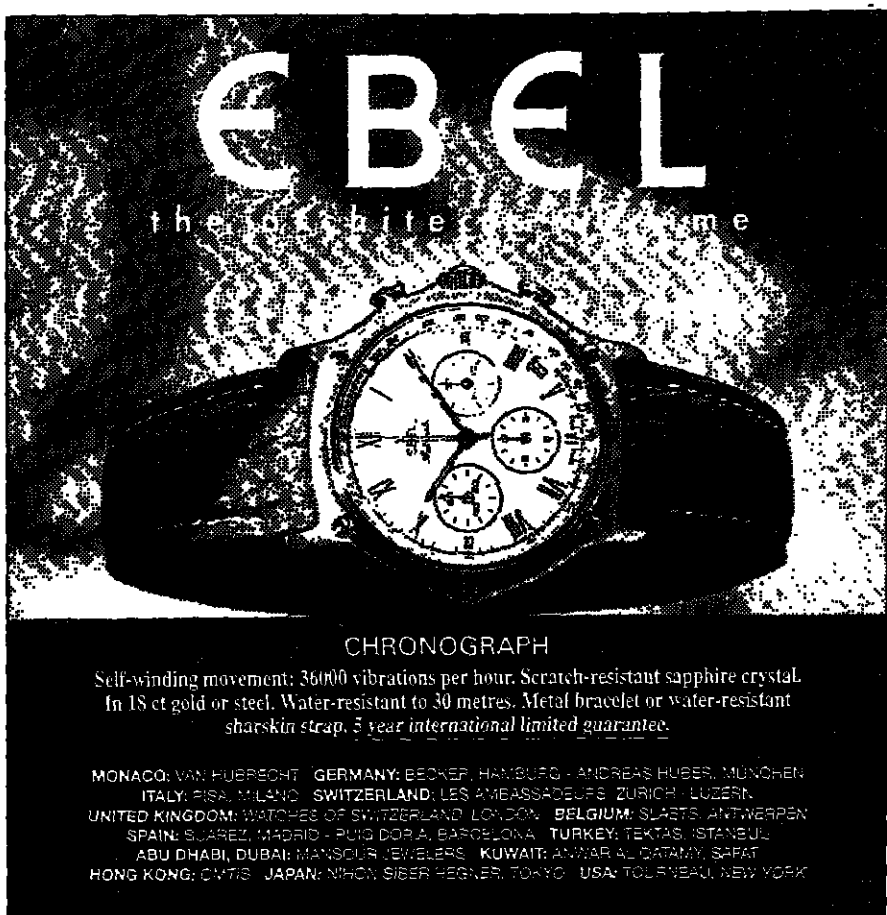
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12 Month High Low Stock

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 廚師 鄭十  
 雜工 馮十一  
 清潔 陳十二  
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# Tokyo Drops Trading Hours For Currency

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**TOKYO**—Japan is abolishing official Tokyo currency trading hours after Thursday, the Foreign Exchange Committee announced Wednesday.

The official hours restrict direct dealings between banks to 9 A.M. to noon and 1:30 P.M. to 3:30 P.M. But starting Friday, the Bank of Japan will stop announcing the official Tokyo open and close, but instead provide indicative spot rates.

The committee said it decided to abolish the hours rule because it has become meaningless amid the development of direct dealing and international brokerage.

The committee represents a consortium of domestic and foreign banks and brokers and the Bank of Japan.

"It is known to all that deals have already been made without restrictions on trading hours," the panel said, adding that the abolition would be part of efforts to "revitalize the Tokyo market."

"The move will add to Tokyo market liquidity and is likely to help the easing of other market regulations in the long term," said Yasuhiko Matsunaga, senior manager of Industrial Bank of Japan's international treasury department.

The extended hours also mean the Tokyo market will become more self-sufficient.

"Up to now," said a bank trader "we have had to call banks in Singapore or London for prices when we want to deal directly in a large lot outside those fixed hours."

The official trading hours were established in 1972.

Also Wednesday, the Ministry of Finance announced that there will be no more restrictions for selling Euroyen bonds, or yen bonds issued overseas, to Japanese investors as of April 1.

According to Nihon Keizai's evening edition, London underwriters will be able to sell Euroyen bonds to investors residing in Japan the moment they go on sale.

(Reuters, AFP)

**Exchanges' New Vehicles**

Two Asian exchanges announced new trading opportunities on Wednesday, Agence France-Presse reported from Hong Kong.

Hong Kong's stock exchange plans to start options next August, following several months of trials that will include 20 selected members, its chief executive, Paul Chow, said.

The Singapore International Monetary Exchange said it would launch a futures and options contract in February based on Japan's 10-month-old Nikkei 300 stock index.

# Karaoke Firm's Sad Song Regulation Chokes Its On-Line System

By Steven Brull  
International Herald Tribune

**TOKYO**—Karaoke clubs, where inebriated crooners take the mike to amuse—if not inadvertently annoy—their friends, are going on-line in Japan. But if the popularity of karaoke-on-demand continues its crescendo, Tadahiko Hoshi, president of Japan's biggest supplier of karaoke music, Daichi Koshu, fears he will be singing the blues.

Of 500,000 karaoke bars and clubs in Japan, about 70,000 have plugged into karaoke-on-demand, which allows the latest hits to be downloaded electronically over phone lines.

Daichi Koshu's system, one of several on the market, uses a hard disk that can store more than 15,000 tunes, an immense, easily accessed and compact repository. The audio tracks include lyrics that appear on the screen, but the video landscapes accompanying the songs are stored on video CDs and number only 50.

In just six months, the company has installed 20,000 of the 2 million yen (\$19,950) systems. Yet while strong sales would put most company presidents in an upbeat mood, President Tadahiko Hoshi of Daichi Koshu grows more apprehensive with each sale.

"If all of the 150,000 clubs we now serve went on-line," he said, "we'd go out of business."

The problem, he said, is that government regulations concerning royalties to musicians for electronic distribution of karaoke are too onerous. Yet negotiating with the group that sets the fees, the Japanese Society for Rights of Authors, Composers and Publishers, is like boxing with a referee: The society has a monopoly and, with the Agency for Cultural Affairs that supervises it, ultimate authority.

For now, Daichi Koshu is putting aside but withholding the extra fees due the society for karaoke-on-demand. Meanwhile, negotia-

tions are under way between the society and an association of karaoke music suppliers.

The popularity of karaoke-on-demand is evidence that even in Japan, where regulations have stunted the development of multimedia services, the right mix of hardware and software can create a hit. But it is also another warning that Japan will have difficulty developing multimedia services unless the government loosens its regulatory stranglehold.

If the information superhighway is mostly a driveway in the United States, it resembles a twisted mountain path in Japan, where the trade and postal ministries are fighting a turf battle for the regulatory high ground.

"Frankly, I don't think that Japan can afford to put off deregulation much longer," the U.S. ambassador to Japan, Walter F. Mondale, said in a recent speech to Keidanren, Japan's leading business federation.

Tokyo has put deregulation near the top of its agenda. But with bureaucrats in charge of drawing up deregulatory measures, progress has been slow.

The biggest barrier to the karaoke-on-demand business, Mr. Hoshi said, is the rights society's demand that suppliers pay 2,000 yen in monthly transmission fees for each club that is on-line. This is in addition to the standard fees for mechanical and performance rights that apply to karaoke music and videos supplied on laser disks, the most common medium used by karaoke clubs.

A society spokesman refused to disclose or confirm the figures. But he said the additional fee for on-line karaoke distribution stemmed from the society's treating electronic distribution of karaoke in the same way as cable broadcasting.

Karaoke is a major money spinner for the society. In the year through last March, it brought in revenue of 7.86 billion yen, a 20 percent increase from the year earlier, and about 10 percent of total income.

# Indonesia Restricts Potential Monopolies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**JAKARTA**—Seeking to curb monopolies, President Suharto has ordered limits on major corporations moving into related industries, an industrial leader said Wednesday.

Mr. Suharto has instructed the minister for investment, Sanjoto Sasrowardoyo, to stop issuing permits for suppliers of raw materials that seek to set up refineries and fabricators, said Adi Taher, general chairman of the Association of Young Indonesian Businessmen.

The order is aimed at stopping large economic conglomerates from controlling the entire chain of production of a particular product, which has allowed some businesses or groups to monopolize various sectors.

The new restrictions could, for example, stop oil producers from setting up oil refineries.

"The president wants to see new industrialists grow," Mr. Taher said. "What we see now is big investors controlling both upstream and downstream industries, giving little chance for smaller investors to grow."

Mr. Taher said the president also called for a review of permits issued to upstream groups to set up downstream industries.

(AP, AFP)

**Last Rapido Sentences**

A Jakarta court ordered prison sentences Wednesday for two bank executives, the last defendants in Indonesia's big loan-fraud case, news agencies reported.

The Jakarta Central District Court sentenced Syahrizal, a former director of the embattled Bank Pembangunan Indonesia, or Bapindo, to six years jail and fined him 30 million rupiah (\$13,720).

Bambang Kuntjoro, another former director, was sentenced to four years jail and fined 15 million rupiah.

Both were convicted of corruption and ignoring standard bank practices.

They will join Eddy Tansil, an Indonesian, and three other Bapindo executives behind bars for their roles in the \$450 million in losses incurred by Bapindo.

(Reuters, AP)

# Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Previous Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng		8,331.56	8,267.33	+0.78
Singapore Straits Times		2,217.44	2,183.46	+1.56
Sydney All Ordinaries		1,905.50	1,898.60	+0.36
Tokyo Nikkei 225		19,340.67	19,406.98	-0.34
Kuala Lumpur Composite		982.17	986.19	+1.65
Bangkok SET		1,365.28	1,362.68	+0.19
Seoul Composite Stock		1,028.85	1,023.98	+0.48
Taipei Weighted Price		7,010.60	6,925.28	+1.23
Manila PSE		2,790.59	2,740.04	+1.84
Jakarta Stock Index		466.40	462.78	+0.78
New Zealand NZSE-40		1,938.27	1,930.50	+0.40
Bombay National Index		1,862.38	1,858.12	+0.23

Sources: Reuters, AFP  
International Herald Tribune

# Very briefly:

- Hong Kong's Monetary Authority and China's central bank agreed to set up a real-time settlement system for trade in financial instruments by 1996.
- Acer Inc. said it was confident it would win back a "preferred supplier" agreement with Australia that was suspended over what Canberra said were violations by the Taiwan computer maker.
- Bank of East Asia warned that rising costs could drive some multinational corporations out of Hong Kong; it predicted the territory's inflation rate would rise to 8.5 percent in 1995 from the official forecast of 8.0 percent for 1994.
- Thailand's central bank said the country's economy had grown 8.5 percent this year and would expand at least by the same rate in 1995 while inflation eases to 4.8 percent from 5 percent.
- Sumitomo Life Insurance Co.'s financial-strength rating was lowered by Moody's Investors Services Inc. to A1 from Aa2 because of deteriorating asset quality.

Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP

# China Bans Grain Exports to Curb Price

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BEIJING**—China announced on Wednesday an immediate ban on exports of rice and corn in a sweeping move to curb soaring prices of grain and food oils.

The Farmers Daily quoted an announcement by the National Grain Reserves Bureau as saying the ban was one of a series of measures to curb rising prices.

"We must increase imports and strictly control exports. Exports of corn and rice are immediately banned," the announcement said. "We will appropriately reduce exports of peanuts. This will increase the domestic supply of grain and edible oil."

A trader with a foreign brokerage said China would honor existing contracts but would not sign new ones. He said he expected

the ban to last at least through February.

Inadequate government purchasing of grain last year and drought and flooding that cut production this year are to blame for a nationwide supply shortfall, he said.

But the government insists the country will have enough grain to feed its people through 2000, provided agricultural development is made a priority.

Wang Chunzheng, vice minister of the State Planning Commission, said Wednesday that the flooding in some areas and drought in others would cause only a slight drop in grain output this year.

China produced 495 million metric tons of grain last year and will probably produce 450 million tons this year, Mr. Wang said. But prospects for a shortfall have caused

grain prices to surge. The price of grain in China's 35 major cities was 61.6 percent higher in October than in October of 1993, according to the most recent official figures available. Grain prices continued to rise in November but the government has not yet issued a breakdown. (Reuters, AP)

**Shanghai Firm Declared Bankrupt**

The government has declared the No. 2 Elastic Webbing factory in Shanghai bankrupt, the People's Daily reported Wednesday, according to a Reuters dispatch.

The factory had debts of 7.9 million yuan (\$928,000). Creditors received 58 percent of their money after the state took its cut from the sale of Elastic Webbing's land and fixed assets, which fetched 10 million yuan, the report said.

# Ford Plans Vietnam Venture

The Associated Press

**HANOI**—Ford Motor Co., vying for an early foothold in Vietnam's small but growing car-and-truck market, expects to start building an assembly plant near Hanoi next year, a Ford executive said Wednesday.

The carmaker plans to apply for a license from the government early in 1995 and begin construction as soon as the license is approved, said Wayne

Booker, executive vice president for international operations.

Ford and Song Cong Diesel Factory are completing a feasibility study for a joint venture to manufacture a full line of cars and trucks, Mr. Booker said.

He said Ford would own a majority stake in the operation, but refused to say how much it would invest. Initially, the plant would assemble vehicles from imported parts, but Ford has agreed to help Vietnam develop local parts manufacturing.

# NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Latest Close
100.00	98.00	IBM	3.20	3.1%	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.50
120.00	118.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0%	18.0	120.00	118.00	119.00
80.00	78.00	Apple	0.00	0.0%	20.0	80.00	78.00	79.00
60.00	58.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0%	22.0	60.00	58.00	59.00
40.00	38.00	Sun	0.00	0.0%	24.0	40.00	38.00	39.00
20.00	18.00	Northern	0.00	0.0%	26.0	20.00	18.00	19.00
10.00	9.00	Verizon	0.00	0.0%	28.0	10.00	9.00	9.50
5.00	4.50	WorldCom	0.00	0.0%	30.0	5.00	4.50	4.80
3.00	2.50	Qwest	0.00	0.0%	32.0	3.00	2.50	2.80
1.50	1.20	Level 3	0.00	0.0%	34.0	1.50	1.20	1.40
0.80	0.60	Windstream	0.00	0.0%	36.0	0.80	0.60	0.70
0.40	0.30	Sprint	0.00	0.0%	38.0	0.40	0.30	0.35
0.20	0.15	Nextel	0.00	0.0%	40.0	0.20	0.15	0.18
0.10	0.08	Cellular	0.00	0.0%	42.0	0.10	0.08	0.09
0.05	0.04	Telecom	0.00	0.0%	44.0	0.05	0.04	0.05
0.02	0.01	Global	0.00	0.0%	46.0	0.02	0.01	0.02
0.01	0.00	Other	0.00	0.0%	48.0	0.01	0.00	0.01

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Latest Close
100.00	98.00	IBM	3.20	3.1%	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.50
120.00	118.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0%	18.0	120.00	118.00	119.00
80.00	78.00	Apple	0.00	0.0%	20.0	80.00	78.00	79.00
60.00	58.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0%	22.0	60.00	58.00	59.00
40.00	38.00	Sun	0.00	0.0%	24.0	40.00	38.00	39.00
20.00	18.00	Northern	0.00	0.0%	26.0	20.00	18.00	19.00
10.00	9.00	Verizon	0.00	0.0%	28.0	10.00	9.00	9.50
5.00	4.50	WorldCom	0.00	0.0%	30.0	5.00	4.50	4.80
3.00	2.50	Qwest	0.00	0.0%	32.0	3.00	2.50	2.80
1.50	1.20	Level 3	0.00	0.0%	34.0	1.50	1.20	1.40
0.80	0.60	Windstream	0.00	0.0%	36.0	0.80	0.60	0.70
0.40	0.30	Sprint	0.00	0.0%	38.0	0.40	0.30	0.35
0.20	0.15	Nextel	0.00	0.0%	40.0	0.20	0.15	0.18
0.10	0.08	Cellular	0.00	0.0%	42.0	0.10	0.08	0.09
0.05	0.04	Telecom	0.00	0.0%	44.0	0.05	0.04	0.05
0.02	0.01	Global	0.00	0.0%	46.0	0.02	0.01	0.02
0.01	0.00	Other	0.00	0.0%	48.0	0.01	0.00	0.01

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Latest Close
100.00	98.00	IBM	3.20	3.1%	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.50
120.00	118.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0%	18.0	120.00	118.00	119.00
80.00	78.00	Apple	0.00	0.0%	20.0	80.00	78.00	79.00
60.00	58.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0%	22.0	60.00	58.00	59.00
40.00	38.00	Sun	0.00	0.0%	24.0	40.00	38.00	39.00
20.00	18.00	Northern	0.00	0.0%	26.0	20.00	18.00	19.00
10.00	9.00	Verizon	0.00	0.0%	28.0	10.00	9.00	9.50
5.00	4.50	WorldCom	0.00	0.0%	30.0	5.00	4.50	4.80
3.00	2.50	Qwest	0.00	0.0%	32.0	3.00	2.50	2.80
1.50	1.20	Level 3	0.00	0.0%	34.0	1.50	1.20	1.40
0.80	0.60	Windstream	0.00	0.0%	36.0	0.80	0.60	0.70
0.40	0.30	Sprint	0.00	0.0%	38.0	0.40	0.30	0.35
0.20	0.15	Nextel	0.00	0.0%	40.0	0.20	0.15	0.18
0.10	0.08	Cellular	0.00	0.0%	42.0	0.10	0.08	0.09
0.05	0.04	Telecom	0.00	0.0%	44.0	0.05	0.04	0.05
0.02	0.01	Global	0.00	0.0%	46.0	0.02	0.01	0.02
0.01	0.00	Other	0.00	0.0%	48.0	0.01	0.00	0.01

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12 Month		Div	Yld	PE	S&P	High		Low		Latest	Close
High	Low					Stock	High	Low			

[illegible]

12 Month	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
High Low Stock				Week				

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## SPORTS

NHL Settlement  
Reported CloserBy Joe Lapointe  
New York Times Service

TORONTO — The National Hockey League dispute is nearing a possible conclusion, according to people with knowledge of the collective bargaining negotiations, who have confirmed that the team owners have offered the players a deal that doesn't include a payroll tax.

It is the tax, which the players call a salary cap in disguise, that has kept the players locked out so far and postponed the start of the season for 82 days, as of Wednesday.

The league also has offered the Players Association a deal that includes a salary tax, but the player representatives from the 26 teams emphatically rejected that approach Tuesday night when they met at a lakefront hotel here.

"There won't be a deal with a tax in it," said Adam Graves of the New York Rangers, when he emerged from the three-hour session. "I imagine that talks will continue, but not in a vein with a tax included. The basis of a deal is in place for the most part. We've moved in the middle ground to get something

done. This is very, very complex."

That meeting set the stage for a general membership meeting here on Wednesday that is expected to draw at least 200 players. No one in the union would speak about details of the eventual compromise, but it is expected that the players will give further ground on arbitration procedures, which many owners have said is a primary cause of the salary inflation they are seeking to control.

No formal negotiations are scheduled, although they could resume soon. Full bargaining broke off Dec. 6 when the commissioner, Gary Bettman, re-introduced the concept of a payroll tax, which he called a "contribution."

But last week, during sub-committee meetings attended by two persons from each side, both sides explored solutions that did not include a tax.

The players already have agreed, tentatively, to major concessions on an entry-level salary cap and reductions in arbitration and free agency for young players. The owners have offered increased free-agency privileges for veterans.



Baseball union chief Donald Fehr looked more pleased than he sounded in Washington.

## McMorris Is Baseball's New Designated Dealmaker

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — As the major league baseball players' strike passed its 131st day, matching the length of the abbreviated 1994 season, the club owners turned to Jerry McMorris, the owner of the Colorado Rockies, as their latest hope for a settlement.

After meeting alone with the head of the union, Donald Fehr, for more than two hours Tuesday night, McMorris sounded optimistic that the strike could be ended this week without the imposition of a salary cap, although he admitted that the discussions had led nowhere so far.

Fehr sounded pessimistic, and negotiators face a management-imposed deadline of Thursday midnight to reach agreement or have the owners

declare an impasse and implement a salary cap.

"Neither one of us saw a way out of it tonight," Fehr said. "The gulf that separates us remains essentially what it once was. They're insisting on an artificial mechanism that drives salaries down. They admit that that's what they're doing."

McMorris, who said he spent a large part of his private meeting with Fehr discussing revenue sharing and payroll taxes, said that "it would only be fair to say we're still in a deadlocked position. I hope that won't be true tomorrow."

After arriving in Washington during the afternoon, McMorris said, "It's time to make a deal if we're going to get one done. Compromises need to be reached, and we need to get this behind us."

Implementation of a salary cap system by the owners is the "last option," McMorris said. "It's not a choice I want to make. There are solutions to this problem. We've got some flexibility. We have some issues that are very important to us, and the union has some issues that are very important to them."

McMorris said he thought more members of management's bargaining team would arrive Wednesday, but wasn't sure.

"If we can come to some sort of agreement in the secondary tax area, I suspect" a deal would fall into place, McMorris said. "I think there's ground for compromise in other areas."

The National Labor Relations Board ruled against the owners Tuesday for the second

time in less than a week, dismissing their unfair labor practice charge against players for allegedly making threats against potential strikebreakers.

Last week, the agency said it would issue two unfair labor practice complaints against the owners for withholding a \$7.8 million contribution to the players' pension and benefit plan on Aug. 1.

Bud Selig, the acting commissioner, denied that the Colorado Rockies' owner had been sent as the designated dealmaker, but a person close to the talks said it appeared that "McMorris has been empowered with more authority than before."

He became the third man singled out for that role. Richard Ravitch, the clubs'

chief labor executive, was the first, but he has resigned, effective at the end of the month, when his contract expires. John Harrington, chief executive of the Boston Red Sox, was next, given the title of chairman of the negotiating committee on Nov. 10.

But neither Harrington nor three other members of the committee have been involved in the talks this week. Dave Montgomery, chief operating officer of the Philadelphia Phillies, was the only committee member who attended Monday's session.

Selig said from his office in Milwaukee that "it was just felt, quite frankly, that Dave Montgomery and Jerry McMorris are the appropriate people."

"The rest of them will be there when it is appropriate. Dave knows the numbers. Jerry is there because of his background. He's had a long background in labor relations and has had a reasonable relationship with the Players Association."

Selig added that "obviously we're hopeful that the next few hours will begin to produce a meaningful dialogue. We can replot the same ground only so many times."

Of the Thursday midnight cutoff set by the clubs, he said: "If there isn't an agreement or something remarkably close to one, that's the deadline."

(W.P., N.Y.T., A.P.)

A Rookie in a Closed Arena  
Finally, Beard Can Prove Himself as a CoachBy Harvey Araton  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The black-and-white snapshot is in one of Butch Beard's old photo albums, in the back of some closet. He is a 17-year-old high school senior, a college basketball recruit, posing stiffly with the big man on campus at the University of Kentucky.

Pat Riley's hair wasn't long enough to grease, but he was — as Beard recalled before his stormy New Jersey Nets snatched Riley's slumping New York Knicks, 85-83, Tuesday night at Madison Square Garden — a pretty smooth talker.

"I thought it was because he was from New York, and the rest of them were from Kentucky and Illinois," Beard said. "Pat could really jump, like a lot of black kids. You could tell he was different, even then."

Riley, a sophomore from Schenectady, New York, was most likely chosen to usher Beard around the sprawling Lexington campus precisely because he was no farm boy, because he was different. And so was Beard, who in 1965 was offered a scholarship by Adolf Rupp to become the first black player at the country's premier basketball factory, at least for whites.

A year earlier, Wes Unseld had been Rupp's first recruit, but he stayed home, at the integrated University of Louisville, rather than blaze a frightful trail.

"It wasn't a factor with the players, at least not that I knew," Riley said. "But it was a big deal for others. I know Wes got death threats."

Rupp, under pressure from the state, set his sights on Beard, 1965's Mr. Kentucky, a 6-foot, 3-inch (1.92-meter) guard from Hardinsburg High School, about a half hour's drive south of Louisville.

Beard can still see Rupp, the so-called Baron, in his living room, sipping his mother Maybel's iced tea, bragging about how reviled he was in a South-eastern Conference sack of being dominated by his Wildcats.

He told us how they cursed him in Tennessee and threw bottles at him in Alabama," Beard said. "At one point, my mother asked, 'If that happens to you, then what's going to happen to my son?'"

Rupp, recalled Beard, smiled and said, none too reassuringly, or respectfully, "Miss Beard, a'm gonna take real good care of your boy."

Beard had grown up a rabid Wildcat fan, relishing Cawood Ledford's play-by-play calls from various pits around the Southeastern Conference. As the radio happens to be a terrific cloaking device for segregation, it never dawned on Beard that Rupp's program wasn't one he should aspire to.

Then, thanks to 1960s politics, the door was open, and all Beard had to do to make history was walk on through. He talked

it over with his parents. He consulted Unseld. Then he called Louisville's coach, Peck Hickman.

"We decided that Rupp was under pressure to recruit a black player, but he didn't really want one," Beard said. "How did they know? 'Believe me,' he said, 'you know.'"

He went to Louisville. A year later, Beard watched from his dorm room as Riley, Louie Dampier & Co. were drubbed by predominantly black Texas Western in the national championship game. The lifelong Wildcat fan was beside himself.

"I felt like they had proved, once and for all, that black players could win big games at that level," Beard said.

Almost three decades later, Beard now looks across the great Hudson River divide, toward the establishment Garden, and, ironically, Pat Riley is its shining star. Riley is a legend as a coach, Beard a rookie. Though he's only two years younger, it has taken Beard 13 years longer to get his chance. Not quite the same chance.

While the coaching doors do open for blacks, the follow-up question is, where do they lead?

With K. C. Jones and Bill Russell in Boston the two notable exceptions, the jobs black coaches generally get are similar to the seemingly hopeless one Beard was given by his friend Willis Reed. Of the four black coaches now working in the National Basketball Association, three are in rebuilding, or collapsing, situations. The other, venerable Lenny Wilkens, will soon break Red Auerbach's record for most career victories.

Riley, right out of the radio booth, was handed a championship roster in Los Angeles. Mike Dunleavy replaced Riley and briefly rode Magic Johnson to a rich deal in Milwaukee. Orlando's Brian Hill has stumbled into Anfernee Hardaway and Shaquille O'Neal.

It would be a shame if Butch Beard, after waiting so long, never got the chance to prove he could win big games at this level. Just the same, another photo souvenir of him and Riley at the game might have been a good idea.

Ceballos Gets His 50,  
Lakers Reach 2,500

Cedric Ceballos got 50, and the Los Angeles Lakers got 2,500.

Ceballos scored 50 points Tuesday night as his Lakers beat the Minnesota Timberwolves, 108-95. It was the 2,500th victory for the franchise, second most in NBA history behind the Boston Celtics' 2,635. But the night belonged to Ceballos, a 5-year veteran ac-

the Hawks' coach, Lenny Wilkens, leaving him three short of breaking Red Auerbach's NBA record.

Magic 108, Trail Blazers 104: Shaquille O'Neal scored 30 points as Orlando won in Portland, taking control with a 20-4 third-quarter run that gave it an 85-69 lead. But the Trail Blazers nearly caught up with a late rally.

Nets 85, Knicks 83: Armon Gilliam, who scored 22 points, made a jumper off a broken play with 20 seconds left to put New Jersey ahead for good at New York.

Patrick Ewing's jumper had put the Knicks ahead, 82-81, with 43 seconds left. Kenny Anderson then dribbled the ball off his foot, but regained control and threw a desperation pass to Gilliam, who sank an 18-footer from the corner.

Hornets 99, Pacers 95: In Charlotte, Alonzo Mourning and Hersey Hawkins each scored 22 points as the Hornets beat Indiana for only the third time in 13 meetings.

Reggie Miller gave the Pacers their first lead of the fourth quarter with a 3-pointer that made it 91-90 with 3:03 to go. But the Hornets answered with a 6-0 run to pull ahead 96-91 with 32 seconds left.

Mavericks 110, Warriors 107: In Oakland, Jamal Mashburn scored 27 points as Dallas handed Golden State its 10th straight loss. Jason Kidd made a successful professional debut in his hometown with 19 points and 10 assists.

## NBA HIGHLIGHTS

quired from Phoenix in an off-season trade. He scored 18 points in the fourth quarter, sinking a 3-pointer with 5.7 seconds left that made him the fourth player this season to score 50 in a game.

"I started thinking about it with about two minutes left," said Ceballos, whose previous best was 40 points. "Tony Smith came over to me and told me I can't come in the locker room unless I get 50. I had my clothes and my car keys in here."

Ceballos made 21 of 31 shots, including 3 of 5 from long range, and was 5-for-9 from the free-throw line.

"Once he got to 42 and then 44, then we really wanted to see him get 50," Smith said. "I don't think Minnesota liked it too much. They didn't say anything, but you could see that they picked the defense up every time he touched the ball."

Hawks 115, Bucks 97: Ken Norman scored 28 points as Atlanta, playing at home, broke out of a shooting slump. It was the 936th victory for

## Hope From History? In Past, the Fewer Talking the Better

By Claire Smith  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — More than two months ago, the Dodgers' Brett Butler proved to be a sound student of the history of baseball labor negotiations when he made the following observation: When negotiating teams are reduced to the smallest common denominators, deals are made.

Because, in keeping with labor history, there does seem to be some downsizing of negotiating teams and a recalibration of the bargaining process.

In 1981, Lee MacPhail, then president of the American League, stepped in to

replace Ray Grebey, the owners' hawkish chief negotiator, whom the players had rigorously battled for most of the 50-day in-season strike. MacPhail and Marvin Miller, the head of the union, were then able to sit down and work out a settlement.

In 1985, another strike hit, and owners and even a commissioner, Peter Ueberroth, moved in and out of the negotiations. But in the end it was MacPhail who again wound up going one-on-one with a union chief, this time Don Fehr. They worked out an end to a three-day in-season strike.

In 1990, another one-on-one was needed, this time during a spring-training lock-

out. Again, it produced results. Fehr and the deputy commissioner, Steve Greenberg, locked themselves in a room to have a go at the logjam over salary arbitration eligibility. About 12 hours later they emerged, with a solution.

Now, in 1994, all of baseball waits to see if history is somehow repeating itself, as one owner, Jerry McMorris of the Colorado Rockies, prepares to take the lead role for management.

"Jerry's coming in," one union lawyer said. "We'll have to see what happens after that."

## DENNIS THE MENACE

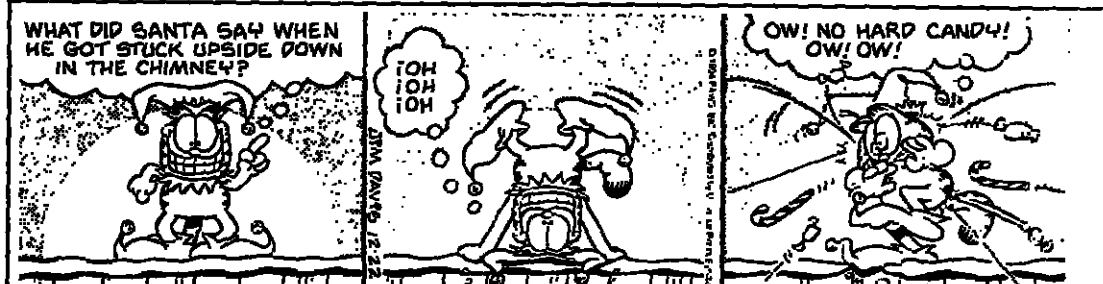


"AND DON'T BRING MR. WILSON ANY DRUMS... HE BUYS THEM FROM ME!"

## PEANUTS



## GARFIELD



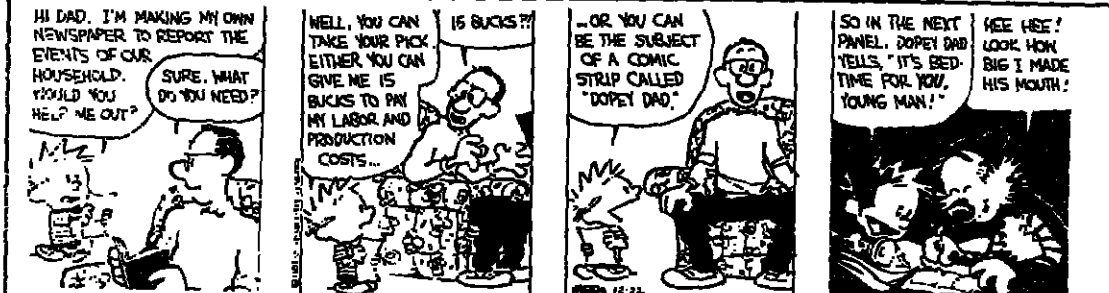
## BEETLE BAILEY



## DOONESBURY



## CALVIN AND HOBBES



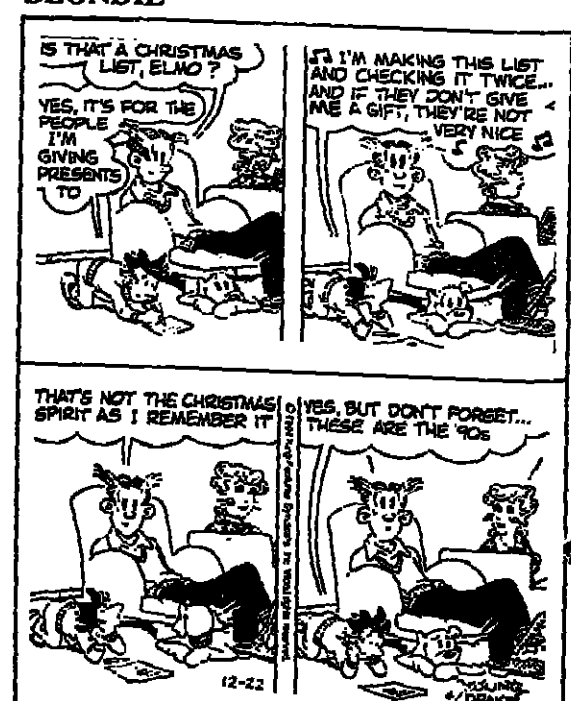
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# SPORTS

## Lendl: Much Irony But Few Regrets

By Robin Finn  
New York Times Service  
BANKSVILLE, New York — It was, he said, "ironic" the same impeccably-honed physique that had made him an ironman icon within his profession had now forced him to abandon it.

Ivan Lendl, who made such a religion of physical fitness that he overcame a shortage of God-given talent and transformed himself into the No. 1 tennis player in the world for a record 270 weeks, was retiring.

Alternately misty-eyed and jocular as he held court off the court at the Grand Slam tennis facility he owns here, the 34-year-old Lendl said he had finally succumbed to the back problem that last March was diagnosed as facet joint syndrome. The condition manifested itself in crippling back spasms during many of his matches this year.

After exhausting several courses of therapy that ranged from rest to exercise regimes to a minor surgical procedure he likened to "a root canal for your

back," Lendl said he made his decision after his back problems worsened following his aborted second round match at the U.S. Open in September.

A painful three-city stint on the seniors circuit in October confirmed his suspicion that his back could no longer support a tennis career of any kind.

"I was a disaster," he recalled.

"It's the running and pounding on hardcourts that bring the spasms on, and once they start, they just keep on coming, not in one spot, but all over the middle of my back. If I wasn't a professional athlete, I'd be just another guy with a sore back, but because I am, now I've had to give up my career just when I was starting to enjoy playing without the pressure to produce."

He is still lean and mean, but no longer able to use his body as the fighting machine that earned him 94 titles, 8 of them at Grand Slam events, and an unprecedented \$20 million in prize money.

"I'm being forced to make this decision," said Lendl, who in the past few years had come to grips with his dwindling ranking, which dipped from No. 1 at the start of 1990 to 54th in 1994. He had intended to play a few more seasons merely for the joy of competing.

Instead, he said, he'll have to find his joy on the golf course, where he surprised himself recently with a hole-in-one, and at the estate in nearby Goshen, Connecticut, that he shares with his wife, Samantha, their four daughters and a corresponding number of German shepherds.

"The only fear I have is that I'll miss it too much; I would have liked to walk away from tennis when I didn't enjoy it anymore, not now," said Lendl, who

**"The only fear I have is that I'll miss it too much; I would have liked to walk away from tennis when I didn't enjoy it anymore, not now."**

insisted that retirement would not send him to the psychiatrist's couch or the rocking chair.

"I don't freak out that easily, other than at a bad call in a match," he said, "and I can't be bitter that this happened to me after such a long run, and such a decent run. I just wish I was still able to run."

As for regrets, he's had a few. He attributed his inability to win Wimbledon to his unwillingness to tinker with his game, and the Czechoslovak-born player, who gained his U.S. citizenship in July 1992, said he always wished he had become a citizen soon enough to be a viable contender for the Olympics.

"Not winning at Wimbledon is not going to bother me forever," he said. "I'm fully aware of my shortcomings on grass, and maybe if the Australian Open hadn't changed its surface, we would have been talking about two Slams I hadn't won instead of one. But I'm pretty much at peace with what I did accomplish."

Lendl said he bore no sour grapes toward the tennis fans who returned his cold shoulder during his heyday and became sympathetic only when he was the underdog.

"They started rooting for me when I wasn't winning," he said.

Because of his ailment, which cannot be corrected by surgery and can become degenerative if unheeded, Lendl described his retirement from the sport he ruled a decade ago as unconditional and absolute. Tennis at any level, including the senior exhibition tour on which he had hoped to renew his battles with Bjorn Borg, John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors, is out of his league.

"Maybe 50 years from now they'll find a treatment for it," he said of his condition, "but it's not going to happen in time for me to ever think realistically of playing tennis again. But I don't think I'm going to lie down and not compete at anything. Last summer I played golf in the championship at one of the clubs out here, and the same intensity was there. I was even nervous about it, which kind of came as a surprise."

Lendl hadn't experienced stage fright in quite a while.

Over a 17-year professional career — in which he was ranked in the top three for 10 years and finished four years at the top spot — Lendl made it his business to conquer the nerves that undermined him in four Grand Slam finals between 1981 and 1983, and the body that later folded from the exertion of finally capturing his first Slam crown with a five-set comeback against McEnroe at the 1984 French Open.

"That first Grand Slam title was like a wakeup call," he said. "Before then, I was just floating out there. But it not only helped me break the barrier of not winning, it showed me I had to make myself much fitter. People may say I developed an iron will, but what really happened is that I made myself much fitter. I think an iron will is always supported by fitness."

Unmatched fitness, he said, was the weapon that made him a champion with titles second only to Connors and winning streaks second to none.



Alberto Tomba, after his "incredible" run, threw snow at Italian fans near the finish line.

## Auguin Breaks BOC Challenge Record As Yacht Struggles Into Sydney Harbor

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
SYDNEY — Christophe Auguin of France finished the second leg of the BOC Challenge in record time Wednesday night, increasing his chances of winning the "round-the-world solo yacht race for a second straight time."

Auguin, aboard his 60-foot (18.3-meter) sloop Scota Calaberson, crossed the finish line inside Sydney Heads — the entrance to Sydney harbor — after having been stymied by three-knot winds and a two-meter swell that led race organizers to put back his estimated arrival time by more than 24 hours.

He still completed the leg from Cape Town in 24 days, 23 hours, 4 minutes and 16 seconds to slash 1 day, 7 hours, 7 minutes and 7 seconds off the record set by South African John Martin's four years ago.

The 35-year-old Auguin had already claimed the best 24-hour run for a solo-sailed

mono-hull, covering 350.9 nautical miles between Dec. 16 and 17.

"The last four days were the worst part of the race," he said. "I was working all the time on the deck. Now I'm exhausted."

He had taken the overall lead from compatriot Isabelle Autissier during the 6,700-nautical-mile leg across the southern oceans. Autissier, who set out from South Africa on Nov. 27 with a five-day lead off her first-leg record, had her boat demasted in a storm. Late Tuesday, she was almost 2800 miles out of Sydney.

Auguin's nearest challenger was Jean-Luc Van den Heede of France, aboard the Vendée Entreprises. He was about 300 nautical miles behind and expected to finish on Thursday.

After Sydney, 27,000-mile race continues to Punta del Este, Uruguay, in late January before finishing in Charleston, South Carolina, where it began.

## Tomba Wins 4th Straight, And Despite 'Big Mistake'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
LECH AM ARBERG, Austria — Even Alberto Tomba was amazed Wednesday at the way he had won his fourth consecutive slalom of the season after nearly stopping on the second run.

Counting the last two races of the 1993-94 season, Tomba now has a six-race winning streak in World Cup slaloms. No one has done that before, or even opened a season with four consecutive victories in that discipline.

Again, it was Thomas Sykora of Austria who wound up second.

Tomba, having beaten him by nearly 1/4 seconds in Tuesday's slalom, trailed Sykora by .02 seconds after Wednesday's first run. Then came the second run, bordering on the unbelievable, as Tomba had to brake hard to just get his skis inside a gate and regain his rhythm.

"I made a big mistake at the bottom," he said. "I lost maybe a second."

"At one moment I even considered the possibility to stop and dropping out."

He shook his head in astonishment as he finished his run, then watched Sykora come down the slope. When the Austrian's time was posted, Tomba had won. By .02 seconds. He put his hand to his mouth in disbelief. Then he went over to a group of Italian fans near the finish line and sprayed them with snow.

Tomba's total time was 1 minute, 43.57 seconds.

Michael Tritscher of Austria was third, in 1:44.34.

Tritscher spoke for most when he said "Respect. Respect. There's no one but Tomba who can win with such a mistake."

Thomas Fogdöe of Sweden was fourth in 1:44.52, with Ole Christian Furuseth of Norway fifth in 1:44.52.

Jure Kosir of Slovenia, third on Tuesday, was sixth, 1:44.98.

Five-time overall champion Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg came in eighth, posting the fastest time in the second run.

It was Tomba's 26th slalom victory and 37th title overall, not counting a parallel slalom triumph from 1988. He leads in the overall World Cup standings with 450 points, and his two closest challengers will be out the rest of December.

Michael Von Grunigen of Switzerland, second with 294

points, was hit by a slalom gate pole halfway through his second run Wednesday and dislocated his shoulder. Kjetil Andre Aamodt of Norway, third with 252, is to have a knee operation over Christmas.

The men next race in a giant slalom in Alta Badia, Italy, on Thursday. The hard, steep slope there is one that Tomba favors.

"I hope after this I can be better in the giant slalom tomorrow," he said.

Tomba's best season was in 1987-88 when he had nine victories, six in slalom and three in giant slalom on his way to gold medals in those events at the Winter Olympics in Calgary, Canada.

He started this season with a fourth in the opening giant slalom at Tignes, France, coming

from 22nd following the first run with the best time of the second heat. He had to drop out of Sunday's giant slalom at Val d'Isère, France, when the ribs he injured in a Sestriere, Italy, slalom last week became too painful.

Swiss team officials said that von Grunigen was being sent home and would be unlikely to ski again until the grand slalom at Adelboden, Switzerland, on Jan. 24.

"He will go for a medical examination in Fribourg tomorrow. Then we will see," said the team's doctor, Markus Koster.

Doctors put von Grunigen's shoulder back in position after he hit the pole and Koster said further tests would determine if any ligaments had been torn.

(A.P., Reuters)

## Italy's Day in Skiing: Panzanini Also Wins

The Associated Press  
ALTA BADIA, Italy — Sabina Panzanini won her first World Cup race Wednesday, a giant slalom, to make it Italy's day in Alpine skiing.

Panzanini, a 22-year-old from nearby Merano, beat Anita Wachter of Austria by 0.47 seconds, then broke into tears and whispered, "It's a dream, I can't believe it."

Two-time Olympic champion Deborah Compagnoni, who had missed the nine previous races because of a kidney infection, took third place, as the first time in World Cup history, two Italian women placed first and third in a slalom.

Panzanini was timed in 2 minutes, 21.03 seconds down the Gran Risa track, Compagnoni in 2:22.14.

Wachter was clocked in 2:21.50 but was unhappy with a second-run mistake that probably cost her her first victory this season.

The overall champion in 1993 was the fastest in the first run, with a one-hundredth of a second edge over Panzanini.

But she then lost her balance on the steep upper section and completed the second run .48 seconds behind Panzanini, who had the best heat time of 1:11.27.

Panzanini, who had finished second in a giant slalom in Park

City, Utah, last month, skied aggressively on both runs, marked by 51 gates, on a tough course usually used for men's races.

She said that a summer diet, which allowed her to lose several kilograms and become more agile, had helped.

"It's a great victory on a technical track," said the bespectacled skier. "It's my first win, and it came in Italy. I'm overjoyed."

The women's World Cup circuit continues with a slalom at Meribel, France, on Dec. 30.

Sweden's Pernilla Wiberg, a former world giant slalom champion, was among those who did not qualify for the second run.

"It was a tough race," Compagnoni said. "I'm happy with my performance and with Sabina's victory. Losing to Sabina is sweet to me. It's a great day for the Italian team."

Heidi Zeller-Bähler of Switzerland was a distant sixth in Wednesday's race but still held first place in the World Cup overall standings.

Zeller-Bähler, who won two giant slalom races in the United States, has 485 points from 10 races.

Defending World Cup champion Vreni Schneider finished ninth Wednesday following consecutive slalom victories and remained in second place overall, with 386 points.

## SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings			
EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.
Orlando	18	5	.780
New York	17	12	.586
New Jersey	10	14	.417
Boston	8	15	.346
Philadelphia	11	11	.500
Miami	4	15	.268
Washington	4	15	.268
Central Division			
Indiana	14	7	.667
Cleveland	15	8	.652
Charlotte	13	10	.565
Chicago	11	11	.500
Detroit	9	13	.409
Atlanta	10	14	.417
Milwaukee	7	13	.348
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division	W	L	Pct.
Utah	12	8	.600
Portland	12	8	.600
Denver	12	9	.571

TUESDAY'S RESULTS			
Team	Score	Team	Score
San Antonio	111-95	New York	101-92
Phoenix	105-90	New Jersey	98-92
Seattle	105-90	New York	101-92
L.A. Lakers	105-90	New York	101-92
Sacramento	105-90	New York	101-92
Portland	105-90	New York	101-92
Golden State	105-90	New York	101-92
L.A. Clippers	105-90	New York	101-92
Milwaukee	105-90	New York	101-92
Chicago	105-90	New York	101-92
Indiana	105-90	New York	101-92
Charlotte	105-90	New York	101-92
Cleveland	105-90	New York	101-92
Detroit	105-90	New York	101-92
Atlanta	105-90	New York	101-92
Milwaukee	105-90	New York	101-92

## Other Major College Scores

Team	Score	Team	Score
Michigan State	77-66	North Carolina	77-66
Florida	77-66	Georgia Tech	77-66
Arizona	77-66	UCLA	77-66
Stanford	77-66	Wake Forest	77-66
Duke	77-66	Virginia Tech	77-66
Ohio State	77-66	Missouri	77-66
Illinois	77-66	Nebraska	77-66
Wisconsin	77-66	Minnesota	77-66
Michigan	77-66	Indiana	77-66
Ohio State	77-66	Georgia Tech	77-66
Florida	77-66	Arizona	77-66
Stanford	77-66	Duke	77-66
UCLA	77-66	Wake Forest	77-66
Virginia Tech	77-66	Missouri	77-66
Nebraska	77-66	Minnesota	77-66
Michigan	77-66	Indiana	77-66

## TOURNAMENTS

Team	Score	Team	Score
Italy	77-66	France	77-66
Germany	77-66	Sweden	77-66
Austria	77-66	Switzerland	77-66
Norway	77-66	Finland	77-66
Czech Republic	77-66	Slovakia	77-66
Slovenia	77-66	Croatia	77-66
Poland	77-66	Latvia	77-66
Lithuania	77-66	Estonia	77-66
Belarus	77-66	Ukraine	77-66
Belgium	77-66	Netherlands	77-66
Portugal	77-66	Greece	77-66
Spain	77-66	Ireland	77-66
France	77-66	Italy	77-66
Germany	77-66	Austria	77-66
Norway	77-66	Sweden	77-66
Switzerland	77-66	Finland	77-66
Czech Republic	77-66	Slovakia	77-66
Slovenia	77-66	Croatia	77-66
Poland	77-66	Latvia	77-66
Lithuania	77-66	Estonia	77-66
Belarus	77-66	Ukraine	77-66
Belgium	77-66	Netherlands	77-66
Portugal	77-66	Greece	77-66
Spain	77-66	Ireland	77-66

## WOMEN'S GIANT SLALOM

Team	Score	Team	Score
Italy	77-66	France	77-66
Germany	77-66	Sweden	77-66
Austria	77-66	Switzerland	77-66
Norway	77-66	Finland	77-66
Czech Republic	77-66	Slovakia	77-66
Slovenia	77-66	Croatia	77-66
Poland	77-66	Latvia	77-66
Lithuania	77-66	Estonia	77-66
Belarus	77-66	Ukraine	77-66
Belgium	77-66	Netherlands	77-66
Portugal	77-66	Greece	77-66
Spain	77-66	Ireland	77-66
France	77-66	Italy	77-66
Germany	77-66	Austria	77-66
Norway	77-66	Sweden	77-66
Switzerland	77-66	Finland	77-66
Czech Republic	77-66	Slovakia	77-66
Slovenia	77-66	Croatia	77-66
Poland	77-66	Latvia	77-66
Lithuania	77-66	Estonia	77-66
Belarus	77-66	Ukraine	77-66
Belgium	77-66	Netherlands	77-66
Portugal	77-66	Greece	77-66
Spain	77-66	Ireland	77-66

## SKIING

### World Cup Results

Team	Score	Team	Score
Italy	77-66	France	77-66
Germany	77-66	Sweden	77-66
Austria	77-66	Switzerland	77-66
Norway	77-66	Finland	77-66
Czech Republic	77-66	Slovakia	77-66
Slovenia	77-66	Croatia	77-66
Poland	77-66	Latvia	77-66
Lithuania	77-66	Estonia	77-66
Belarus	77-66	Ukraine	77-66
Belgium	77-66	Netherlands	77-66
Portugal	77-66	Greece	77-66
Spain	77-66	Ireland	77-66
France	77-66	Italy	77-66
Germany	77-66	Austria	77-66
Norway	77-66	Sweden	77-66
Switzerland	77-66	Finland	77-66
Czech Republic	77-66	Slovakia	77-66
Slovenia	77-66	Croatia	77-66
Poland	77-66	Latvia	77-66
Lithuania	77-66	Estonia	77-66
Belarus	77-66	Ukraine	77-66
Belgium	77-66	Netherlands	77-66
Portugal	77-66	Greece	77-66
Spain	77-66	Ireland	77-66

## TRANSITIONS

Team	Score	Team	Score
Italy	77-66	France	77-66
Germany	77-66	Sweden	77-66
Austria	77-66	Switzerland	77-66
Norway	77-66	Finland	77-66
Czech Republic	77-66	Slovakia	77-66
Slovenia	77-66	Croatia	77-66
Poland	77-66	Latvia	77-66
Lithuania	77-66	Estonia	77-66
Belarus	77-66	Ukraine	77-66
Belgium	77-66	Netherlands	77-66
Portugal	77-66	Greece	77-66
Spain	77-66	Ireland	77-66
France	77-66	Italy	77-66
Germany	77-66	Austria	77-66
Norway	77-66	Sweden	77-66
Switzerland	77-66	Finland	77-66
Czech Republic	77-66	Slovakia	77-66
Slovenia	77-66	Croatia	77-66
Poland	77-66	Latvia	77-66
Lithuania	77-66	Estonia	77-66
Belarus	77-66	Ukraine	77-66
Belgium	77-66	Netherlands	77-66
Portugal	77-66	Greece	77-66
Spain	77-66	Ireland	77-66

## CROSSWORD

**ACROSS**

- He reached his peak in 1808
- Wahine's welcome
- Sheep
- Close to schedule
- Screened over
- Ever Nead
- Is You
- Overpriced insects?
- Naughty, naughty
- Twenty minutes in the ring
- Kosher
- O.R.'s locale
- Party cheese
- one self
- one self
- Ausale's hello
- Montage agency
- Skyline courts
- Hoodlum
- Oscar role in "The Killing Fields"
- Where to buy Maid Marian mums?
- Cries out with 40 Fibby lure
- "I Love Trouble" star
- Pre-Columbian
- Lies falling off a log
- Climbed up
- 40's White House name
- Fraud
- March honoree, for short
- Express alternative
- Kicker
- Scans departure screens?
- Science magazine
- "Cookery is become" Burton
- Film
- Look

**DOWN**

- Looks at
- Topic
- Spender, for one
- "New Sensation" rock group
- Cricket
- Go wrong
- Tuneful type
- "The Plague" setting
- Relinquished, as a football
- Farm critter
- Western capital
- First name in fiction
- Jal
- Star — turn
- Rather rival
- Castigate
- Components of locks
- Part of Boone's signature
- He sings low
- Mrs. Mertz
- Conceded
- Devout
- Something extra
- Expedition
- Chipped in
- Agrees
- Tournament type
- Shade of gray
- Available for duty
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